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PAINTS & VARNISHES



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THE NORTHCLIFFE INTERVIEW.

Theory Concerning the Contradiction.

(Reuter's Service.)

New York, July 31.
The New York World, explaining the Northcliffe controversy, declares that the New York Times reporter sought an interview with Lord Northcliffe on the Irish situation. Mr. Steed (Editor of the London Times) telephoned the request to Lord Northcliffe, who replied: "You know my mind, Steed; give the gentleman my views and look over my article." After a formal interview the reporter asked amplification of Mr. Steed's views, and Mr. Steed, supposing these would not be published, emphasised his Majesty's earnestness to secure peace in Ireland; then, in order to give the interviewer a background to enable him better to understand the situation, quoted an imaginary conversation as an illustration what the King might have had in mind. It appears that the reporter made the error of believing the words to be an actual quotation.

Mr. Steed's Version.

New York, August 1.
Mr. Steed, questioned in regard to the alleged interview with the New York Times, said that direct statements were attributed to him which were not made. He pointed out that it was possible that the Irish settlement was directly attributable to the King's speech at Belfast. The King was equally solicitous of all his subjects, and nothing would rejoice him more than to see peace in Ireland. That alone was the sense of his quite informal talk with the representative of the New York Times.

THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

No Preliminary Meeting.

New York, July 31.
A telegram from Washington says that correspondents agree that President Harding is determined to adhere to the original plan of the disarmament conference, between all the Powers simultaneously, and will steadfastly reject all proposals for a preliminary conference with certain Powers on Far Eastern or other questions, only indirectly bearing on the reduction of armaments. In order to meet the reported desire of the British Dominion Premiers for an early conference, Mr. Harding is said to be willing to issue formal invitations to meet in October instead of November. There is a growing feeling here that the Conference, to be successful, must be open to the public.

EFFECT OF SILESIA UPON THE ENTENTE.

Varying Views.

London, July 31.
The strain to which the Entente has been subjected by the Silesian question is sufficiently indicated by the terms of the British Note to France of July 29 and Mr. Lloyd George's speech of the 30th. The latter has had the happiest effect in Paris, where the papers to-day reciprocate its spirit of frankness and conciliation. There is hope that the understanding now reached will be the prelude to still more complete agreement.

The gravest picture of the recent Anglo-French differences is drawn by the *Sunday Times* and the *Observer*. The former declares that the whole future of the Entente was jeopardised last week, and accuses the French Foreign Office of mischief-making. The *Observer* says that it is not merely a question of differences, but of wide divergence, sometimes a direct conflict on fundamental policy, adding that the immediate issue is whether the Supreme Council is to continue or the Entente to be dissolved, in accordance with France's neo-Napoleonic policy aiming at the subjugation of Germany by French and Polish military power. According to the *Observer's* Paris correspondent, anti-British songs and revues are now a feature of cabaret entertainments.

COMMONWEALTH STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

Project for Line to India and Suez.

Melbourne, August 1.
It is reported that the Commonwealth steamers will inaugurate a fast four-weekly service to India and Suez about the end of the year.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

DISARMAMENTS CONFERENCE.

Washington, July 30.
The date of the Disarmament Conference has been discussed by Secretary Hughes with Sir Auckland Geddes, Baron Shidehara and the Italian Charge d'Affaires. Britain favours a later date than 11th November. Japan is agreeable to the earliest time on which the other Powers agree but feels that an early date is disadvantageous owing to distance and the time required to prepare and forward data. Diplomatic circles understand that the French officials prefer a date near the end of the year.

IMPERIAL AIR SERVICE.

London, July 30.
The Morning Post says the Empire Conference Committee on Imperial Air Communications yesterday discussed the expert committee's report. No definite decision was reached, but probably the Committee will recommend the Empire Conference to utilise existing airships for experimental service within certain limited zones as for example between Britain and Egypt and Britain and South Africa. As regards the cost of the Imperial airship services the *Observer* says the facts are that a financial enterprise is willing to provide the money for four-yearly development on condition that the Government guarantees an annual subsidy of £20,000.

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE.

The Hague, July 31.
The Foreign Ministry announces that the Dutch Legation at Bern has sent to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations the ratifications of the statute of the Permanent International Court of Justice, adding a declaration that the Dutch Government recognises the jurisdiction of that Court as obligatory and in conformity with the statute on a footing of reciprocity for five years and for the settlement of disputes in future in regard to which nothing has been agreed to by the parties with regard to any other manner of reaching a pacific solution.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

ANGLO-FRENCH DIFFERENCES.

London, July 30.
Reuter learns that the Anglo-French situation is very much better. The various misunderstandings have been dispersed and the Supreme Council will probably meet on 4th August after all. Viscount Hardinge saw M. Briand after the French Cabinet, Council and the position is now regarded in Paris as cleared up most satisfactorily.

Mr. Lloyd George, unveiling a war memorial at Thame, said it was inconceivable that France and Britain should quarrel over the interpretation of a peace they had achieved at such tremendous cost. There had been differences recently as to the interpretation of a section of the Treaty, but plain speaking by both sides had had excellent results and they were now on the high road to an understanding. It had been arranged for the Allies to meet in a few days when he hoped the vexed question would finally be settled. Britain recognised France's greater sacrifices and gave her a special claim to consideration but respectfully pointed out that France's apprehensions of danger were apt to deflect her calm judgement. The sole concern of the British Empire was the attainment of immediate peace and its sole anxiety was lest the Allies, by unwise or harsh use of their power, should strengthen the roots of future conflict. Hence the whole might of the British Empire to-day was thrown in the scales of peace as it was thrown in the war in 1914.

Paris, July 30.
As a result of the understanding between the British and French Governments instructions have been sent to General Lerond that, pending the meeting of the Supreme Council, close co-operation between the Allied troops in Upper Silesia must be observed with a view to preventing any attempt at insurrection, whether by Poles or Germans.

Paris, July 30 (delayed).
After visiting Dieppe city and harbour M. Millerand returned to Paris to-night.

At a conference of Allies' Ambassadors yesterday President Cambon submitted a joint telegram from the French, British and Italian High Commissioners in Upper Silesia stating expressly that the Allies' forces are too weak to effectively maintain order and prevent fresh uprising. Any delay in sending reinforcements could only make the need more instant. The French Government's standpoint insisting upon the immediate dispatch of reinforcements is thus fully substantiated.—Val.

Paris, July 31.
Viscount Hardinge has informed M. Briand that the British Government has readily agreed to M. Briand's proposals. The British Ambassador in Berlin would join the French and Italian ambassadors in a joint demand with a view to informing the German Government that it must in every way facilitate the passage of Allied troops through Germany which the situation in Upper Silesia might necessitate at any moment. Lord Curzon has proposed August 8 as the date of meeting of the Supreme Council, as the Italian Premier is unable to arrive in France earlier. Mr. Lloyd George would attend the Council if the French Government so desired. The tone of the British reply was most cordial.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE IN AMERICA.

London, July 30.
The King's Secretary, Lord Stamfordham, has telegraphed to Lord Northcliffe that His Majesty is glad that Lord Northcliffe's message confirms the statement made on his authority by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons.

The New York Times in an editorial note says: "The interview with Mr. Wickham Steed, Editor of the London Times, was written by a trustworthy reporter who believes his report of the interview to be accurate, but Mr. Steed has since intimated that the interview contained matter that should not have been published and Mr. Steed had no opportunity to revise the interview. As reprinted in England in one of Lord Northcliffe's own papers the interview was incorrectly attributed to Lord Northcliffe himself. Lord Northcliffe has not given the New York Times nor has the New York Times reported him as giving any statement of purported conversation between King George and Mr. Lloyd George."

Washington, July 30.
A statement has been issued on Lord Northcliffe's authority. He says that for reasons of which he is not aware invitations extended to him to stay at the British Embassy and attend a dinner there on 28th July were afterwards withdrawn. The statement attributes the cancellation of the invitation to Lord Curzon.

It is officially denied in London that Lord Curzon in any way influenced the decision of Sir Auckland Geddes to cancel the function at the Embassy.

Lord Northcliffe, prior to his departure, attended a dinner given by the wife of Mr. Maclean, proprietor of the *Washington Post*, at which Secretary Hughes, Mr. Hoover, Mr. Denby, Mr. Falk and General Pershing were among the guests.

PACIFIC CABLE COMMUNICATIONS.

Washington, July 29.
Referring to the proceedings of the International Communications Conference, Secretary Hughes said it was probable the ex-German cable between Guam and Yap would be allocated to the United States.

Washington, July 30.
It is announced that Mr. Hughes has recommended and President Harding has approved the Government laying a trans-Pacific cable if private enterprise is not willing to undertake the task. Mr. Hughes said the Federal project should however be deferred until it is ascertained whether private companies would lay the cable. He pointed out that there is now only one cable between the United States and the Philippines via Guam. Applications for licences to lay a new cable had been made by cable companies but the plans were for connections to Japan and they were therefore subject to Japanese sanction.

HOME CRICKET.

London, July 30.
In dull weather, before an attendance of 7,000 at Swansea, on a softish wicket, the Australians commenced their match against South Wales, South Wales batted first and ran up a score of 213, of which Riches and Bates contributed 75 and 79 respectively for the second wicket, the partnership realising 151 which is the highest made against the Australians during their tour. Armstrong took 6 wickets for 61 runs. At the close of the day's play the Australians had scored 80 runs for the loss of one wicket.

HEAT WAVE IN AMERICA.

New York, July 31.
The thermometer has recorded 90 degrees daily for the past fortnight. The temperature in the business quarter of the city has caused considerable suffering amongst the poor, and a number of deaths from prostration. The beaches and parks are crowded nightly. Many wealthy business men are living on yachts anchored in the river. The roofs of many apartment houses have temporarily been converted into dormitories.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

ORDER IN IRELAND.

London, July 30.
The Irish Master of the Rolls has directed the issue of writs of attachment against Generals Macready and Strickland and other officers who disregarded the order of the Court to produce two Sinn Feiners who were sentenced to death by military courts. The Master of the Rolls decided that such courts, consisting of an informal local gathering of officers acting summarily, had no warrant under the Restoration of Order in Ireland Act, which bestowed powers only on properly constituted court martials.

Counsel for the Military informed the Master of the Rolls at Dublin to-day that he has been instructed by the Government to state that the two Sinn Feiners would be released pending an appeal against the Master's order. The Master therefore granted a stay of execution of the writs of attachment.

According to the *Observer*, in view of the necessity of counteracting attempts to mislead American opinion on the Irish situation, it would not be surprising if Mr. Lloyd George goes to America during the next few weeks. The journal hopes that Mr. Hughes, Mr. Massey and General Smuts will accompany him to participate in preliminary conversations with President Harding as regards the Washington Conference.

LONDON'S OPIUM DENS.

London, July 30.
Seven Chinamen were charged at the Thames Police Court with possessing utensils for opium smoking. Six of them were fined five pounds sterling, or one month's imprisonment. The remaining Chinaman, Low Ping-yoo, who is said to be one of the principals in the opium traffic in the Chinese colony and whose wife was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in connection with the Billie Carlton case, was sentenced to one month's imprisonment and recommended for deportation.

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

London, July 29.
Mr. Meighen, who is proceeding home to-morrow, on being interviewed by Reuter declared that the Conference had reached decisions on those questions concerning the Dominions most. He is returning satisfied with the trend of events generally and the progress made. Although they did not all come with the same views, common objects were sought and common ground had been found. Mr. Meighen laid stress on the importance of not allowing the Disarmament Conference to fail. He declared that he was impressed by the fair disposition of British statesmen to those from the Dominions and also the spirit of unity and equality manifested at all the discussions.

PRINCE OF WALES'S TOUR.

London, July 30.
A supplementary estimate of £25,000 has been issued on account of the Prince of Wales's visit to India and the Far East. It is pointed out that certain expenses in connection with the voyage will be defrayed from Navy votes.

Sir Godfrey Thomas, private secretary to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, states that the suggestion that the Prince of Wales is unable to stand the strain of a visit to India is absolutely unfounded, but the Prince of Wales will not accept any more private engagements until he has sailed for the East in October.

RUSSIA'S DISTRESS.

Berne, July 30.
As a result of Maxim Gorki's appeal for help for disease and famine stricken Russians the International Union of Relief of Children (with headquarters at Geneva) has begun distribution of food and clothing at Moscow and appeals for contributions.

FAIR TREATMENT FOR AMERICAN SHIPS.

Washington, July 29.
In order to ensure fair treatment of American merchantmen it is understood the United States Shipping Board's policy will be insistence on other nations giving proper opportunity to American ships if they wish to avoid retaliatory measures.

INTERNATIONAL TENNIS.

Boston, July 30.
R. M. Williams beat Shimidzu in the final for the Longwood Challenge Bowl.
Johnston, the present holder, defeated Willings in the challenge round for the Longwood Lawn Tennis Bowl match 5-4, 6-2, 3-6, 8-6.

INTER-VARSITY ATHLETICS.

Travers Island, July 30.
Following the Inter-varsity Athletics contest the Athletic Committee reversed the decision that second places count and declared the result a tie.

NEXT SUPREME COUNCIL.

Brussels, July 30.
Belgium will probably be represented at the next Supreme Council. The Foreign Minister has asked M. Briand to include to famine in Russia and the Leipzig sentences on the agenda.

TEA GARDENS' STRIKE.

Darjeeling, July 30.
Strikes have broken out at four tea gardens. Forty-two of the strikers have been arrested on a charge of rioting. The authorities attribute the disorders to the activities of non-co-operators.

PASSPORTS ABOLISHED.

Brussels, July 30.
The French and Belgian Governments have decided to abolish passports between the two countries.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE.

Paris, July 26.
The Tribunal of Commerce has granted to the Industrial Bank of China the procedure of transactional settlement.—Val.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE'S TOUR.

Washington, July 30.
Lord Northcliffe has departed for New York en route to Montreal and Australia.

AIRMAN'S DARING FEAT.

Chamonix, July 30.
The airman Dufour has landed his aeroplane on the summit of Mont Blanc.

(Continued on page 9.)

EARLIER SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

NORTH AND SOUTH.

Shanghai, July 31.
A China Press correspondent, in an interview with Wu Pei-fu, obtained a statement in which he says he considers it necessary to protect Hupeh. When the present crisis is over the people of Hupeh will have a voice in the selection of Governor. He great aim is to prevent the outbreak of a general conflict between North and South, believing that the unity of the nation is achievable by a National Assembly and not by fighting. Wu asserts his ability to guarantee the peace of the Wu-chang Hankow region.

FLEMING'S CONTEMPT.

Shanghai, July 31.
Fleming, the American Attorney who was a few days ago sentenced to six months' imprisonment for contempt of court, has filed a motion asking for reduction of his sentence.

SHANGHAI HARBOUR.

Shanghai, July 31.
Mr. Hans Barents, civil engineer, advocates the bridging of the Whangpoo River to Pootung and urges the community to retain the services of Doctor Waddell to act jointly with the Harbour Commission which is sitting in October.

AMERICAN TRADE.

Shanghai, July 31.
Messages from the United States indicate the wrecking of the American Federal Trade Act for China firms.

SINGAPORE ROAD IMPROVEMENT.

Singapore, July 30.
The Bishop of Singapore threatens to apply for an injunction to restrain the Municipality from taking a strip off the Cathedral compound for very necessary road-widening.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

Singapore, July 30.
The Government is voting a further twenty-five thousand dollars for the relief of European unemployed in the Straits Settlements.

COST OF LIVING.

Singapore, July 30.
The Municipality has decided to prepare statistics of the cost of living.

INTERPORT POLO.

Shanghai Team Coming.

We are informed by the Hon. Secretary of the Hongkong Polo Club that the Shanghai Polo Club has accepted the local challenge to play them for the Keswick Cup.
This match will take place at Hongkong on the first Saturday in October.

News in To-day's New Advertisements.

The regular monthly meeting of the Marine Engineer's Guild will be held at the Sailor's Home on Wednesday—Page 4.
Some one needs a competent stenographer with knowledge of filing—Page 4.
Warren & Co. have a general announcement on Page 2.
T. E. Griffith Ltd. notify the public that they have taken over the agency of the Lancashire Insurance Coy. from Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.—Page 4.
"Blind Husbands" is the feature picture at the Empire to-day—Page 12.
From to-morrow the World Theatre will have a change of programme, the chief feature being a five-part picture entitled "Thunder-Bolts of Fate"—Page 4.

To-Day's Exchange.
The closing rate of the dollar on demand, to-day was 2s. 9½d.
Lighting-Up Time.
Lighting-up time to-day, 7.06 p.m.

NOTICE.



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THE "MUI-TSAI" QUESTION.

(Continued from Page 2.)

Many servant-girls have been married into good families and have been the means of lifting up their parents and brothers. In some villages, many girls are killed, when born, if no one can be found to take them over. Also in every district when a poor man cannot earn enough to keep all the mouths of his family going, he is compelled to get rid of his children or even his wife, and at the same time to leave his aged mother to public charity.

For philanthropic and commercial reasons, let conclusions be formed from the particulars gathered as above.

There remain a few minor points to be dealt with. Before the system of slaves was introduced, sons and nephews did service work for their fathers and uncles and daughters and nieces for their mothers and aunts. Speaking literally the juniors waited on their elders morning and evening, carrying out their orders and performing every kind of menial labour, which the elders ordered them to perform, in addition to tilling their land and herding their cattle. They were not paid for their labour, and when their elders were displeased with them, they had to kneel down with cakes on their backs and asked to be thrashed, and even when they were ordered to die they had to.

Whether justly treated or not, they had no remedy. After slaves were created, sons and daughters, nephews and nieces were gradually relieved of such burdens which were shifted on to the shoulders of the slaves. This system has died out and has, therefore, no bearing on what we are now discussing.

But the word "slavery" which is employed by our English friends in connection with the "mui-tai" system calls for some explanation. As I said before, when interviewed by their newspaper reporters, its meaning depends very much on how it is interpreted. According to our point of view, what a father does in accumulating wealth and leaving it to his children is slavery. He labours hard to earn money for his children, to enable them to live in comfort while he has to put up with all sorts of difficulties and worries. Hence our sons are humorously called masters and ourselves slaves. In the same way I may be called your slave because I labour for you and what I am doing may be called slavery.

Talking of racial discrimination which the continuance of the *Mui-tai* system is said to constitute, I am not sure what is really meant by it. If it is meant that the system, being a Chinese system, if allowed to remain, the Chinese would remain Chinese and the British British, I can only say, and I think you will all agree with me, that its abolition will not and cannot convert the two races into the same habits and thoughts. There cannot be more prominent discrimination than what are now already in existence named by:

The Chinese Ordinance: A secretariat for Chinese Affairs; reserved residential areas for Europeans; Chinese offenders alone sentenced to stocks and flogging, etc. But this question should not be dragged into to-day's discussion, and I would not have mentioned it but for the amusing reference of the matter of racial discrimination by the "Daily Press."

I see before me many of you who do not keep *mui-tai*, so that it cannot be said that the opinions which will be expressed here all come from those who are benefited by the system. It is of no material importance to me whether the system will be abolished or no. What should be considered is how far will its abolition affect the welfare of the poor, and whether its abolition alone will improve the conditions of the girls and their parents. For instance, to-day, if the Hongkong Government were to adopt the same measure as was adopted by the Commissioner of Police of Canton ten years ago there would be handed over to the Government ten to fifteen thousand girls, some very young and some marriageable. Would or could the girls be taken care of at the public's expense, or would they be all returned to their parents? And suppose many of the girls refuse either to be taken over by the Government or to go back to their parents: would the Government go to the extreme of driving away all the families possessing such girls or compulsorily dragging

the girls away and housing them elsewhere? If it was feared in the case of the proposed establishment of an industrial school or reformatory in Hongkong for the poor Chinese boys who at present hawk in the streets without license and commit municipal and criminal offences that their members would be swelled by the uninterrupted inflow of children from the mainland, is it not to be feared that while the number of *mui-tai* was reduced, the number of prostitutes would be increased? "Foster-daughters" and "adopted" daughters, as you are well aware, are the designations generally used as a cloak for purchasing girls for the purpose of prostitution by a special class of people. I have now laid bare all the circumstances which I have studied in relation to the subject and I will leave it to you to formulate your replies to the questions asked, and to make such suggestions as will tend effectively to prevent abuses, if abuses do exist to such an extent as require interference.

The Hon. Mr. Ho Fook said:—This matter originated with an English lady, Mrs. Hazelwood, and her denunciations form the materials for discussion at this meeting. It seems to me significant that none of the many officials of our Cadet Service, who have successively pursued the study of the Chinese language, manners and custom in Canton for long periods, has raised the question of the *mui-tai* system with a view to its abolition or control if the system were fraught with such abuses as alleged. To name a few: there were Sir Henry May and Sir James Stewart Lockhart, Mr. A. W. Brewin and Mr. Cecil Clementi; and there are Mr. C. Mc. I. Messer, Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, Mr. S. B. C. Ross and Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher. Surely, these men's experience and knowledge of the subject cannot be inferior to those of Mrs. Hazelwood. There are six main questions before us, and I now venture to express my views on them in the order as they appear in the Agenda, with the hope that you will give us the benefit of your own unbiased opinions.

(1) Prostitutes are mostly recruited from young girls brought up for the purpose by a special class of women commonly known as "tor-tse-women." Unlike servant-girls they are generally regarded as or designated adopted daughters and are not given menial work so as to preserve their good looks and the softness of their skin, with a view to their earning a good income in due course. In some cases, people make their living upon the prostitution of their own daughters. It is, however, very rare that a servant girl is made to become a prostitute, for the owner is generally deterred by the law which prevails both in Hongkong and in China, prohibiting the sale of girls for the purpose of prostitution.

(2) There is a vast difference between a slave and a servant girl. A slave remains such not only in his own person, but in the persons of his descendants from generation to generation without cessation, while a servant-girl becomes absolutely free upon her marriage. The system of slavery was abolished in the Tang Dynasty.

(3) The object of acquiring servant girls is mainly to provide domestic service. When and if the master takes a servant girl as a concubine, as happens sometimes, it is generally done with the consent of the girl herself. Very few cases have been heard of where servant-girls have been resold after having been disinherited by their masters, for Chinese women and girls highly value their good name and chastity. If such a thing happens, it is unlikely that the parents of the wronged girl will remain silent with folded arms.

(4) The system of "*mui-tai*" has never been abolished in China. Some years ago, Chan King-wa, the Commissioner of Police of Canton, made an attempt towards that end, but he had eventually to drop the matter owing to the difficulties he encountered.

(5) In Hongkong, persons found guilty of ill-treating their servant girls have, in the past, been invariably punished with imprisonment. When one's own children are guilty of naughtiness or disobedience, they are mildly chastised, and one cannot find any good reason for withholding such treatment towards servant-girls.

(6) Poverty is prevalent in China; many people with several children would find it difficult to feed all of them, and consequently would have to sell at least a daughter so that not only would there be one mouth

less to feed but the girl so disposed of would be saved from cold and hunger. There are others who have to sell a daughter in order to obtain the wherewithal to establish a small business for the purpose of keeping the remaining members of the family from starvation. The abolition of the "*mui-tai*" system may lead to child destruction by drowning, strangulation or other means. There are several thousands of servant-girls in Hongkong and proper measures must first be taken for their care before any law should be introduced, if it were ever to be introduced, to abolish the system. Besides, no good would be achieved by any prohibitive measures in Hongkong if similar measures were not adopted in China. Registration of servant-girls would necessitate periodical domiciliary visits, which would inevitably cause trouble and annoyance to the people. Why cannot we Chinese take up the matter ourselves by forming a society with a strong committee of management for the purpose of enlightening and educating the masses in their duty towards their servant-girls, and securing proper power to prosecute in cases of cruel treatment of these girls? I venture to commend this suggestion to your consideration.

Mr. Chan Kan-i said thirty years ago he voluntarily returned all his servant-girls to their parents, and since then had not bought any because he did not like the breaking of the bond of relationship between a child and its parents. The allegations against *mui-tai* owners were absolutely groundless, because, to his knowledge, there were but few Chinese who demonstrated such a degree of animal passion, with which they were credited by these malicious accusations. The speaker thought that the first step to abolish the system, was to institute measures to provide maintenance for the girls who would otherwise become strolling vagabonds and prostitutes if the system was abolished. Those who sold children were induced to do so by poverty and if something could be done whereby these people could earn a decent living the *mui-tai* system would automatically stop. Mr. Chan Kan-i supported Mr. Ho Fook's suggestion of forming a society for the protection of servant girls.

Mr. Pun Yat-ki predicted incalculable benefits which the proposed society would bring to servant-girls, some of whom had to endure treatment which was as revolting as it was original. Mr. Pun related a particularly flagrant case of ill-treatment to three servant girls which came to his knowledge. One of the girls of about four years old was coerced to eat night soil as punishment for alleged carelessness in doing a job which was beyond her limited capability to perform satisfactorily. The penalty meted out to another girl, of slightly more advanced age than the other, was to kneel on the circular tops of Chinese tea cup covers, supplemented by a severe flogging. Her alleged misconduct was stealing salt fish. The punishment to which the third girl (about 14 years old) was submitted, was extremely cruel and heartless. Her alleged fault was negligence. A Chinese bamboo stool was put upside down on the ground and the defaulter was compelled to kneel on the legs of the stool. An empty washing basin was placed on her head to accommodate a bundle of firewood and the girl was told that the falling off of the wood and basin would provoke further punishment. To prevent the firewood from falling was a physical impossibility, with the result that the young girl was badly thrashed.

Mr. Ho Kom-long said, excitedly, that the previous speaker deserved punishment for taking no action against such a callous man so as to deprive him of his servant girls. If Pun Yat-ki and his informant had made a combined protest to the authorities, he felt sure such disgraceful handling of servant girls would not be repeated. Pun should answer the charge of accessory to the crime.

Mr. Ho Kom-long's remarks evoked loud applause and a chorus of protest.

The meeting was appealed to endeavour to stop these unpleasant disputes, by Mr. Chuong Wen-sang, who said that some childless Chinese bought servant girls because they were lonely in their homes and felt the need of company. A *mui-tai* suited them perfectly. Mr. Chuong believed that it was not for benevolent reasons that Chinese bought *mui-tai*, because if it was true they should advance the money as a loan to the poor without taking away their children. The speaker suggested that if in future when a girl was pledged

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ING, OUTFITTING, LADIES AND
CHILDREN'S DEPTS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

July 28 to August 16

NOW IS THE TIME
to BUY and SAVE

— AT —

SINCERE'S SUMMER SALE

SOMETHING SPECIAL THIS YEAR.

UNUSUAL BARGAINS.

COME EARLY.

THE SINCERE CO., LTD.

"HONGKONG EMPORIUM"

for a loan, arrangements should be made to ensure the release of the girl after a specified period, without refunding the money for which the borrower would be recompensed by using the girl as a *mui-tai*.

With regard to whether servant girls are brought up for prostitution, Dr. Yeung Shin-chuen admitted that there were people who did not adhere to the express purpose of buying *mui-tai* (to employ them as servants) but took them abroad and forced them to take up immoral practices. However, some *mui-tai* owners were not responsible for the misconduct of their girls, who, gullible as they were on account of their lack of education, could easily be seduced. Dr. Yeung disagreed with the Chairman that servant girls, unlike slaves, could get their freedom after they had married. This was not so, at any rate, not in cases in which *mui-tai* were married as concubines, because of the excessively strict control which men were wont to exercise over concubines. Under these circumstances how could the unfortunate girls receive their freedom? If the question "Has the Chinese Government passed any law to abolish the practice of keeping servant-girls?" was put by the Chairman at the request of the Government with a view to enacting law suppressing the practice, Dr. Yeung contended that the Government had taken unnecessary trouble, because the Government should make laws to prohibit customs which they considered bad, even without analogy in China.

Dr. Yeung said there was no gaining the fact that servant girls were always badly treated. Persons who commiserated with servant-girls because of the circumstances under which they came into their households, were rare mortals. Despite the existence of Fo Leung Kuk and the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs which were resorts from where servant-girls could obtain redress

of grievances, ill-treatment continued to increase, for there were many servant-girls in Hongkong who had been wronged by their masters and who had not the courage to lodge complaints to the authorities, under the impression that if their action was discovered their lives would be made more unpleasant. Unless these ignorant folk were enlightened redress was difficult to obtain. Dr. Yeung said that it was an every day occurrence for Chinese families to hog *mui-tai*, without justification. A *mui-tai* in a Chinese household had to serve every member of the family, no matter the number, and when she was a little slow in attending to one of them, due to a blushing of orders, she would invariably be thrashed. The hardships of servant girls were aggravated by indifferent use of them, such as to send them out at midnight to make purchases, etc. Recent cases of ill-treatment before the Police Courts were but a few of thousands. Much as the Government could do for *mui-tai*, it could not interfere with two things. Most of the servant-girls married as concubines, and the effort they had to suffer was that their off-spring were not allowed call them by the proper Chinese name for "mother." They had to use names, which, to an outsider, did not indicate the exact degree of relationship. Furthermore concubines had to stand the evil ways of first wives.

The speaker strongly criticised the practice of some Chinese in procuring girls for prostitution under the pretext of buying them as *mui-tai*. The *mui-tai* system was not instituted for philanthropic reasons. It undermined the prestige of a country; in fact it would cause degeneration of the Chinese as a race. How could servant-girls be expected to train their children properly since they had been denied education, and proper treatment? In the interest of humanity, the prestige of China

(Continued on Page 5.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Competent Stenographer with knowledge of filing.—Apply Box No. 591 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WIRELESS: Two operators with steamer practice wanted. Immediate engagement.—Apply Box No. 390 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—An experienced telephone operator for Bank. Please state in reply age and experience. Box No. 389 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED to buy or lease six roomed house in good locality in Kowloon. House with ground attached desired.—Reply to Box No. 387 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—Large Godown at Wanchai (known as Mody Godown). Apply Lee Hy San & Co., 302 Queen's Road Central.

TO LET.—Godown at Yau-mat. For particulars apply to the Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd.

MARINE ENGINEERS' GUILD OF CHINA.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Members are informed that the Regular Monthly Meeting will be held at the Guild Office, Sailors' Home, on Wednesday, 3rd Aug. 1921, at 5.45 p.m. sharp.

Northern Members are cordially invited to be present.
W. J. STOKES,
Branch Secretary.

NOTICE.

We have this day taken over the agency of the Lancashire Insurance Co. from Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., Ltd.

T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD.
Hongkong, August 1st 1921.

NOTICE.

We have this day transferred the Agency of the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Ltd., to Messrs. Reiss & Co.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1921.
DAVID SASSOON & CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

We have this day transferred the Agency of the Lancashire Insurance Co. to Messrs. T. E. Griffith, Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st August 1921.
DAVID SASSOON & CO. LTD.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of ONE SHILLING per share on account of the year 1921 has been declared.

The DIVIDEND will be payable on and after Wednesday, the 24th day of August 1921 to Shareholders on the Register on Tuesday, the 9th day of August 1921, and will be paid to Shareholders on the Colonial (Hongkong) Register at the exchange rate of 2 1/2 per Dollar.

By Order of the Board.

W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 25th July, 1921.

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

An INTERIM DIVIDEND of ONE DOLLAR per share for the six months ending 30th June, 1921, will be PAYABLE on Tuesday, August 9th, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Tuesday, August 2nd to Tuesday, August 9th, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

G. E. ELLAMS,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 18th July, 1921.

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder Street, Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF JULY, 1921, AT NOON, for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, approving the draft new Memorandum of Association of the Company which will be submitted to the Meeting. A print of such draft new Memorandum of Association and a print of the existing Memorandum of Association of the Company may be seen at the Company's Registered Office in the Hongkong Hotel, Pedder Street aforesaid, and a comparison of the print of the existing Memorandum of Association with the print of the draft new Memorandum of Association will show where in the draft new Memorandum of Association differs from the existing Memorandum of Association. Should the Meeting approve of such new Memorandum of Association with or without modification, the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, namely:—

(1) That the provisions of the Company's Memorandum of Association with respect to its objects be altered so as to read as shown in the print signed for the purpose of identification by the Chairman of this Meeting.

and also for the following further purposes, namely:—

For the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, approving the draft new Articles of the Company which will be submitted to the Meeting. A print of such new Articles and a print of the existing Articles may be seen at the Company's Registered Office in the Hongkong Hotel, Pedder Street aforesaid. In such print the portions of the proposed new Articles which differ from the existing Articles are indicated by underlining in black ink and by marginal notes. Should the Meeting approve of such new Articles with or without modification, the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, namely:—

(2) That the new Articles already approved by this Meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof.

AND NOTICE HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder Street aforesaid, on Saturday, the THIRTEENTH DAY OF AUGUST, 1921, AT NOON, for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting and of considering, and, if thought fit, approving the draft new Resolutions, the above mentioned Resolutions (Nos. 1 and 2).

Should the first of the above Resolutions (No. 1) be confirmed as a Special Resolution by the requisite majority, the alterations in the Company's Memorandum of Association consequently involved will be submitted to the Supreme Court of Hongkong for confirmation.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that the said SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING to be held as aforesaid will be continued for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, approving the following further Resolutions as Extraordinary Resolutions, namely:—

(3) That each of the existing 20,000 fully paid up shares of \$50 each constituting the Company's present Capital of \$1,000,000 be divided into 5 fully paid up shares of \$10 each so as to make such Capital \$1,000,000 consisting of 100,000 fully paid up shares of \$10 each.

(4) That after the division aforesaid, the Capital of the Company be increased from \$1,000,000 to \$2,500,000 divided into 250,000 shares of \$10 each by the creation of 150,000 new shares of \$10 each—such new shares (subject as hereinafter mentioned) to be issued at such time or times and on such terms and conditions in every respect as the Company's Board of Directors may think fit.

NOTICE.

Particulars and Conditions of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Tuesday, the 2nd day of August, 1921, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of one Lot of Crown Land at Shamshipo, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 25 years, less 3 days from 1st July, 1893.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Area in Acres.	Area in Square Feet.	Area in Square Meters.
Lot 1, Shamshipo, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 25 years, less 3 days from 1st July, 1893.		2.2	140,000	100,000

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Tuesday, the 2nd Aug., 1921, at 12 o'clock noon

at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

One 5-Seater 20 H. P. Maxwell Motor Car with Electric starter, Lamps & Horn, etc.

Further particulars and inspection orders may be had from the Undersigned.

Terms: Cash on delivery
LAMBERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

There will be a Tea and Dinner Dance at the above Hotel on Monday, August 1.

(5) That it is desirable to capitalise the sum of \$1,000,000 being part of the undivided profits of the Company standing to the credit of General Reserve, and accordingly that for the purpose of effecting such capitalisation such sum of \$1,000,000 be distributed as bonus among the shareholders of the Company in proportion to the shares in the Company's present Capital of \$1,000,000 held by them respectively on the date hereinafter referred to, and that a bonus be declared accordingly. And further that the Company's Board of Directors be and they are hereby authorised to satisfy such bonus as far as possible by the distribution in manner aforesaid of 100,000 shares of \$10 each credited as fully paid up among the persons who are registered as the holders of the shares constituting the Company's present Capital of \$1,000,000 on such date as the Company's Board of Directors shall decide—such last mentioned shares to rank pari passu with the shares constituting the Company's present Capital of \$1,000,000 in respect of all profits of the Company earned since the 31st December, 1920 and such distribution to be in satisfaction of the aforementioned bonus.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a THIRD EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder Street aforesaid, on WEDNESDAY, the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF AUGUST, 1921, AT NOON, for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting in so far as regards Resolution Nos. 3, 4 and 5 above and of confirming, if thought fit, such last mentioned Resolutions as Special Resolutions.

Dated this fourteenth day of the July, 1921.

By Order of the Board.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

ALICE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

Annual Meeting of General Committee.

The annual meeting of the General Committee of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals was held in the Board Room of the Chamber of Commerce, Chartered Bank Building, at noon on Saturday.

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak presided and there were also present Mr. W. A. Stephens, Mr. Alexander McKenzie, Mr. A. S. Stevenson, Rev. H. R. Wells, Mr. W. B. Walker, Mr. J. M. Wong, Mr. Kwok Siu Lau, Mr. Li Wing Kwong, Mr. S. W. Tso, Rev. Chung Chuk Ling and Dr. I. E. Mitchell (acting Secretary).

The annual report for 1920 and the statement of accounts were formally presented and approved.

Thanks.
Votes of thanks to Mr. A. G. Coppin, the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Stephens the acting Treasurer and Mr. H. C. Shrubsole, Hon. Auditor, were cordially passed.

Committees.
Committees were appointed as under:—

General Committee:—Chairman (Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak), Hon. Treasurer (Mr. A. G. Coppin), the Professional Staff, the Missionaries of the London Mission Society in Hongkong, Mr. M. F. Crawford, Mr. G. M. Dodwell, Mr. G. T. Eddins, Mr. J. Owen Hughes, Mr. D. G. M. Bernard, Hon. Mr. E. B. Halliwell, Mr. T. W. Hill, Mr. E. Humphreys, Mr. A. O. Lang, Mr. A. MacKenzie, Sir Paul Chater, M.C., Sir Ellis Kadoorie, Mr. F. Maitland, Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, Mr. C. U. Rumpah, Mr. A. G. Stephens, Mr. A. Stevenson, Mr. W. B. Walker, Mr. Percy Cox, Mr. A. E. Wright, Mr. W. L. Pattenden, Mr. T. E. Pearce, Mr. H. B. C. Dowbiggen, Mr. Au Shou Cho, Mr. Chan Chun Tsun, Mr. Chan Har, Mr. Chan Pk Tsun, Mr. Chan Siu Ki, Rev. Cheung Chuk Ling, Mr. Cheung Sum Woo, Mr. Chu U. Tin, Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Mr. Chou Po Siem, Mr. Choy Hing, Mr. Fung Ping Shan, Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, Sir Robert Ho Tung, M.D., Mr. Ho Mun Shang, Mr. Kuo Ying Puh, Mr. Kwok Siu Lau, Mr. Lai Kwai Pui, Mr. Lo Chap Shun, Mr. Li Ping, Mr. Li Wing Kwong, Mr. Li Yau Chun, Mr. Lo Cheung Wan, Mr. Lo Cho Shan, Mr. Lo Siu Hoi, Mr. Lum Heung Lun, Mr. Ma Ying Pui, Mr. Ma Wing Chan, Mr. Mok Kon Shang, Mr. Mok Man Chee, Dr. Coxton To, Mr. Tong Lai Chuen, Mr. Tong Yat Chuen, Mr. Tse Yam Chi, Mr. S. W. Tso, Mr. Tso Kung Po, Sir Boshan Wei Yuk, M.C., Mr. Wong Fa Nung, Mr. Wong Kwok Shun, Mr. Wong Yiu Tung, Mr. J. M. Wong.

Sub-Committee:—Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Mr. A. G. Coppin, Dr. I. E. Mitchell, Hon. Mr. E. B. Halliwell, Mr. A. S. Stevenson, Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Mr. W. B. Walker, Mr. Chan Siu Ki, Mr. Li Ping, Mr. Wing Kwong, Mr. Mok Kon Shang, Mr. S. W. Tso, Mr. J. M. Wong.

The Chairman's Address.
The next item on the agenda was the "Chairman's Address." The Chairman said that for the double reason that he did not think it necessary to make a lengthy speech and because he was forbidden by the doctors at present to do much speaking, he did not propose to do more than confine himself to a few general remarks on behalf of the Committee. He should like to take the occasion of expressing their public sympathy with the relatives of Dr. Woods who so recently came out and so tragically ended his career through pneumonia to their very great sorrow and to the very great loss of the Society.

Proceeding, the Hon. Mr. Holyoak said he was peculiarly struck, as he had no doubt they were in reading the report they had just adopted, with reference to the vast amount of work done by the Hospital during the past year, and he should like briefly to draw attention to it. The total visits of Out-patients were 44,463, being 3,152 in excess of the previous year. The total number of in-patients, 1,708, was an excess of 67 over the largest previous year in the history of the hospital. The report went on to say: "Our wards both for men and for women have been crowded during the greater part of the year: even at the China New Year holiday season we had but few vacant beds. In the Netherlands, through lack of room, it was frequently necessary to turn away patients who had come from a distance and who begged to be admitted, expressing in some cases willingness to sleep on the floor or on a seat on the verandah if only they were allowed to remain. When advised to go to other hospitals the frequent reply was, 'we want to be treated here, we are not willing to go elsewhere.'"

Hospital Extensions.
He did not think that any argument could be more conclusive than that as an argument for the extension of their Hospital premises. Last year he referred to the extremely valuable work which was done on behalf of the Government by this Hospital. He did not know whether the Hon. Secretary had made an appeal to the Government for increased support in consequence of this or not, but if he would do so this year, so far as lay in his power, he (Hon. Mr. Holyoak) would endeavour to get an increased vote for the work the Hospital was doing because he thought it was absolutely deserved. (Applause). The figures spoke for themselves. Since last they met, the old Alice Memorial Hospital, which for long had been in a most unsuitable part of the town, had been sold and it was intended at as early a date as possible to open a dispensary in the same locality or as near the same location as possible, in order to carry on that part of the work which was so important there. The main portion of the Hospital they hoped to transfer to the large premises in connection with the Netherlands Hospital on Bonham Road and immediate steps would be taken for the erection of that Hospital. The Hospital had already turned away patients and the need was urgent and therefore so far as that Committee was concerned no time would be lost in making arrangements for it.

Appeal for Increased Support.
It was equally true that if they extended their work they must also make an appeal to the public for increased support for the work they were doing for them. He noted, with pleasure, that there was a small increase both in Foreign and in Chinese subscriptions for last year but nothing in proportion to what they ought to be when they considered the very valuable work the Hospital was doing and which it contemplated doing. Only this last week the Sub-Committee to which he had referred had to take the responsibility of telegraphing to London for an extra doctor to replace Dr. Woods who had just passed away, and another nursing sister who was urgently wanted. In addition, in order to place the Hospital in a more efficient position, they very badly needed a European manager and chemist combined. Having regard to the splendid work the Hospital was doing with such efficiency and with such acceptance to the Chinese, they felt that they had a very strong appeal in going to the public in the face of appeals which had already been launched for other objects, not only to maintain the work which had been done for so many years in this district but to increase it, and he could not believe that the ever-generous public of Hongkong would let them go wanting in this respect. (Applause).

Chairman Re-elected.
Mr. MacKenzie proposed the re-election of the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak as Chairman for the ensuing year. They had always been fortunate in having good men to fill the position and Hon. Mr. Holyoak had been no exception to the rule. He was a man of great business ability and of position and influence in the Colony. He (Mr. MacKenzie) was not blind to the fact that the Hon. Mr. Holyoak had many claims on his valuable time and, besides, his health had not been of the best lately. In this respect they sympathised with him and hoped he would be soon fully restored. Everyone of them, he felt sure, would endeavour to make his duties as light as possible by giving him every assistance they could.

Mr. Li Wing Kwong seconded the resolution, which was carried with acclamation.
The Chairman thanked Mr. MacKenzie for his far too flattering remarks. He confessed that he really felt that this year he should have to close, as he was doing, a good deal of his public work and knowing how severe the work was going to be in the coming year that the Chairmanship of the Hospital must be one of them, because he felt there were other gentlemen who could carry on the work of the Chairmanship. But he was persuaded against himself. His profound admiration of the work the Hospital had done for so many years and the desire to see it fulfil its work even more highly in the future, had led him to say that he would serve to the best of his ability for this year, even if it meant giving up something else. (Applause).

On the proposition of Mr. Walker seconded by Mr. Tso a hearty vote of thanks was accorded the Chamber of Commerce for the use of the room for the meeting, and a similar compliment was paid to the Chairman for presiding and for his able direction of the affairs of the Hospital, at the instance of Mr. Stevenson.

AT YOUR SERVICE

CARS THAT ARE COMFORTABLE

RATES THAT ARE REASONABLE

DRIVERS THAT ARE RELIABLE

SCENERY THAT IS ENCHANTING.

SATISFACTION THAT IS ASSURED.

BY

PHONING EITHER

Hongkong 1336

Kowloon 37.

The United Motor Co., Ltd.

WORLD THEATRE

9.15 p.m. Tuesday, 2nd to Thursday 4th. 9.15 p.m.
Edward Warren's Productions

presents

"THUNDER-BOLTS OF FATE"

— in 5 parts —

featuring

HOUSE PETERS & ANNA LEHR.

2.30 p.m. and 7.15 p.m.

"THE MOON RIDERS," 9th & 10th episodes.

5.15 p.m. "WOMAN AND THE LAW" in 6 parts.

Popular prices. Popular pictures.

Telephone No. 1337.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE

For One Week only.

Commencing from Saturday, July 30th

to Saturday, August 6th.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS IN EVERYTHING.

25% Discount

Cash Only

No Approval.

DON'T MISS THESE.

KAYAMALLY & CO.

5 D'Aguilar Street.

A PAINFUL ENEMY.

RHEUMATISM IS A BLOOD-POISON.

Until not long ago, doctors as well as patients thought rheumatism was due to damp and cold. You need fear neither of these. If you are not carrying rheumatism poison about with you in your blood. It is an acid which only finds its way into impoverished blood, and is the worst enemy you can have.

This acid in the blood has an irritating effect, almost like vinegar dropped into a wound. The blood carries it to the muscles, and their tender surfaces are tormented by it, especially during changeable weather, making the sufferer think that damp is the cause. It is only part of the cause. Sometimes the acid concentrates in the joints and we grow stiff. The first sign is cracking sounds in the joints.

But it can all be cured, for Dr. Williams' pink pills, by improving the quality of the blood, enable the system to throw off the rheumatic poison. Enriching and purifying the blood as they do, Dr. Williams' pink pills have proved successful in thousands of cases of rheumatism, even in its worst stages, and they have been equally helpful as a remedy for sciatica, lumbago and neuralgia.

THE COWIE HARBOUR COAL COMPANY LIMITED.

SILIMPON COAL.

The undersigned are prepared to quote prices for best quality freshly mined SILIMPON COAL, trimmed into Bunkers at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo) or to contract for regular Bunker Supplies for 6 or 12 months at favourable rates. Steamers calling at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN exclusively for Bunkers are exempt from payment of ordinary Port Charges. The minimum draft of water alongside the Company's Wharf at Sebatik is 28 feet at low water Spring Tides. Charts of Cowie Bay (Sebatik Harbour) and any required information concerning the port can be had on application to

BRADLEY & CO. LTD.

Agents,

The COWIE HARBOUR COAL CO. LTD.

If you are troubled with any form of ill-health due to impure or debilitated blood now is the time to begin Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people. Get a supply from your dealer, or direct from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 36 N. 2nd Street, New York, N.Y. Price \$1.50 per bottle, 6 bottles, post free. For men and women too.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES.

LONDON SERVICE

(Direct)

"TEUCER"	15th Aug.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"TEIRESIAS"	16th Aug.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
"CALCHAS"	30th Aug.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
"KEEMUN"	6th Sept.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"NELEUS"	13th Sept.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

(Direct or via Continental Ports)

"EURYPYLUS"	8th Aug.	Genoa, Marseilles & Liverpool
"CYCLOPS"	19th Aug.	Havre, Rotterdam & Liverpool
"NINOCHOW"	8th Sept.	Genoa, Marseilles & Liverpool
"THESEUS"	20th Sept.	Marseilles, Havre & Liverpool

PACIFIC SERVICE

(via Kobe and Yokohama)

"PROTESILAUS"	5th Aug.	Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver
"IXION"	24th Aug.	
"TALTHYBIUS"	11th Sept.	

NEW YORK SERVICE

(via Suez or Panama)

"HELENUS"	6th August.	via Suez
"ASCANIUS"	7th Aug.	for Shanghai
"TEIRESIAS"	16th Aug.	for Singapore & London
"ASCANIUS"	7th Sept.	for Singapore & Liverpool
"PYRRHUS"	11th Oct.	for Singapore & London

For Freight and Passage Rates and all Information Apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE AGENTS.

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.

ENGINEERS & SHIP-BUILDERS, HOK UN KOWLOON.

HARBOUR REPAIRS
Call Fax "L"Sole Agents for
"KELVIN MOTORS."

Motors from 12 B.H.P. to 50 B.H.P. now in stock also spare parts.

Works ... Tel. K.21.
Manager ... K.633.
Secretary ... K.369.
Harbour Engineers, K.604 & K.622.
Telegrams "SEYBOURNE"

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship

"BOLTON CASTLE"

From NEW YORK.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 30th July.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 5th prox. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 15th prox. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 5th prox. at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE STEAMSHIP

"CILICIA"

From TRIESTE, via VENICE, BRINDISI and STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 30th inst.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 5th prox. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 15th prox. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 5th prox. at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

The Steamship

"SILVER STATE"

having arrived from New York & Seattle via ports, on July 31st consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Godowns of The Hon. Shan Godown Co., 16 & 17 Kennedy Town Praya, Hongkong, and stored at consignee's risk.

Consignees of cargo must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns where it will be examined at 10 a.m. on Aug. 6th by the Co's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

All claims must be presented within thirty days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No claim will be recognized after the goods have left the Godowns, and cargo undelivered on and after Aug. 8th will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC S.S. CO.

United States Shipping Board, Emergency Fleet Corporation, Managing Agents.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

5th Floor, Hotel Mansions, Hongkong, 30th July, 1921.

THE "MUL-TSAI" QUESTION.

(Continued From Page 4.)

and posterity, and also to keep pace with the advance of civilization. Dr. Young urged the meeting to take steps to secure emancipation of servant girls and put them on an equal footing with others. A man might be rich, but what could he do to ensure that his descendants would not be poor and therefore be sold as *mul-tsaï*? In view of the progress of civilization, the suppression of the sale and buying of servant-girls would inevitably take place one day, and it was better for the Chinese themselves to take the initiative to abolish the custom than to be influenced by others to do it. The Chinese should not misconceive the motives of the accusations in England. They were good motives and showed the spirit of fairness in the English race. Dr. Young said that as a preliminary step a relief society should be formed to investigate conditions and to bring all who ill-treated their servant girls to justice and secure comfort for the girls.

Several other speakers supported the proposal of forming a society for the protection of *mul-tsaï*.

Mr. Lau Chu-pak said he was pleased to hear the opinion of so many people about the matter, but what struck him was the discussion on the abolition of the *mul-tsaï* system and other matters not included in the agenda. He was, however, pleased to hear them because if the society was formed the afternoon's discussion would be valuable to the committee in their investigations. He thought that the abolition of the *mul-tsaï* system would lead to the stopping of the custom of marrying concubines. However, this was a matter to be dealt with in future.

The next speech was made by Mr. Wong Kwong-tin who was the

only speaker who definitely opposed the abolition of the *mul-tsaï* system, pending arrangements to be made for the maintenance of *mul-tsaï* and an improvement in conditions in China. Who would accept the responsibility of looking after the large number of young girls after the prohibition had taken effect? Would the local religious and benevolent institutions assume the undertaking?

The prohibition of sale of *mul-tsaï* party vigorously opposed Mr. Wong, who was interrupted several times during his speech. Shouts for order were made by the Chairman and others.

Criticising the conduct of some of the speakers, Mr. Lau Chu-pak said he anticipated the disputes when he called the meeting. The speakers should confine themselves to the questions. There was no need to be excited. He felt sure that some who advocated the abolition of the *mul-tsaï* system were those who inwardly opposed it. They were people with glib tongues and hollow hearts, whose enthusiasm was mere camouflage.

Mr. Lau Chu-pak then put the five questions the subject-matter of the meeting, severally, to the meeting. All the accusations were denied.

The meeting then unanimously decided to form a society for the protection of servant-girls.

EJECTMENT ORDER APPLICATION.

First Case Under New Ordinance.

Judgment was given by Mr. Justice Wood on Saturday in a case in which Lam Yuk claimed possession of the ground floor of No. 331, Queen's Road West, occupied by the Fok Ming Firm (Heung Chan-tung, managing partner), electrical and gas fitters.

This is the first case to come up since the passing of the new Rents Bill. It was claimed by Mr. F.X. D'Almada, who appeared for plaintiff, that a month's notice to quit was given on May 31st, which was long before the Ordinance came into force. For the defendants it was stated that the premises were used as a dwelling, but Mr. D'Almada contended that the floor was let as business premises.

His Lordship said the notice to quit expired before the commencement of the Rents Ordinance, 1921. The writ in this case was also

issued before the commencement of the Ordinance. The matter came before court for decision subsequent to the commencement of the Ordinance and therefore the provisions of the Ordinance were applied. It was clear the premises were domestic tenements. Section 4 of the Ordinance provided that an order for ejectment should be made only under certain circumstances and the circumstances in the present case were that the tenant had failed to perform the obligation of his tenancy. Mr. F.X. D'Almada, for the landlord, had claimed that the tenant had brought himself within the section on two grounds. The first was that the tenant had failed to tender the rent due in respect of the 5th moon of his tenancy on due date, and, secondly, that the tenant had failed to vacate the premises after the expiration of notice to quit, in accordance with the terms of his tenancy. As to the first ground, His Lordship found, as a fact, that the tenant offered the rent due in respect of the 5th moon to the landlord's agent on the fourth day after it had become due. The evidence on this point was conflicting but he found that the offer was made. His Lordship found also that in the course dealings between landlord and tenant rents payable in respect of previous Chinese moons had been accepted after due date by the landlord. It was not stated that the landlord had at any time given the tenant notice that he would, for the future, require immediate payment of rent. This being so, His Lordship was unable to find that the tenant's delay of four days in tendering the rent for the 5th moon constituted, as between these parties, a failure to perform an obligation of his tenancy within the meaning of this sub-section. The second contention, that the tenant was bound by the terms of his tenancy to vacate on the expiry of notice, was, in His Lordship's opinion, sound and on that ground it seemed to him that the landlord was entitled to an order of ejectment being made. But this did not end the matter.

Under section 4, sub-section 3, of the Ordinance a very wide discretion was given to the Court in these proceedings to make an order as between landlord and tenant that seemed at the time equitable. He had not, therefore, to say only whether the landlord was legally entitled to the order being made, he had further to con-

sider whether it was equitable that the tenant should be ejected from these premises. In considering this he had to notice that the object of the Ordinance was to protect residents of premises from being turned out of their habitation. It was not to protect firms and trading concerns from eviction from premises occupied for the purpose of trade. The tenants in these proceedings claimed the protection of the Ordinance only so far as that they used the premises for habitation and not in any way by reason of the fact that they had used them for trade. The ground, therefore, on which the tenants could claim equitable consideration must be that if they were evicted from these premises they were unable to find other premises in which to live. In the present case the tenant before the Court was tenant not only of these premises, but was the tenant also of a house at 833, Queen's Road West, second floor, which was nearly opposite the premises in respect of which this summons was issued. It was clear, therefore, that the tenant was in no difficulty as to finding residential accommodation. The persons who, in fact, occupied these premises under the tenancy were a number of barber assistants, for whom, it had been stated, accommodation had been found. His Lordship did not, therefore, propose to interfere with the operation of the Law in this case, and he would grant an order for ejectment, with costs.

CHIHLI COAL.

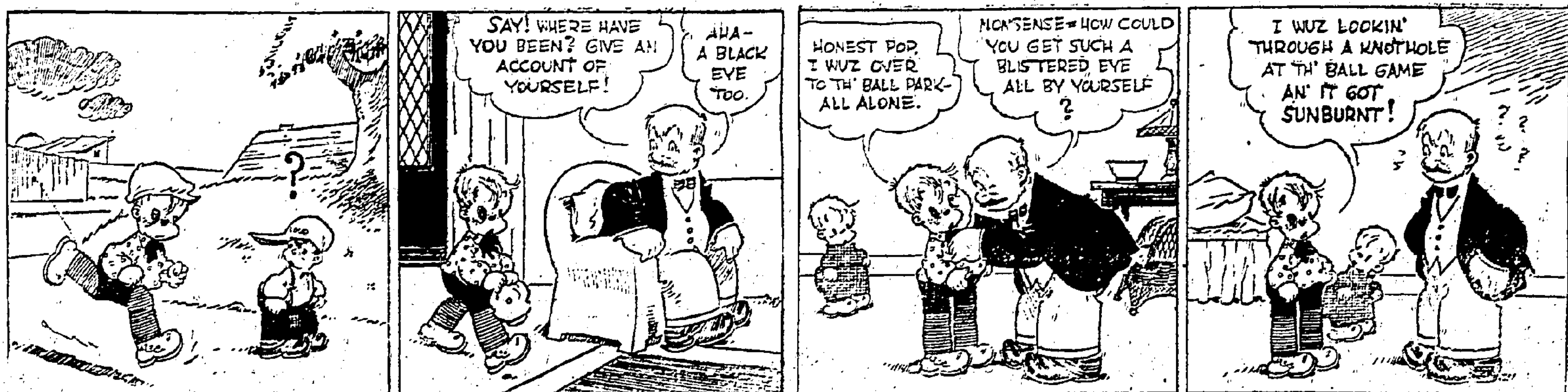
Coal has been found at Chiyanchow, Chihli, and is reported to be of very good quality.

ITALIAN CABINET'S POLICY. The Premier, Signor Bonomi, outlined the new Government's programme in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies on July 18. As regards foreign policy, the new Cabinet, which the Premier emphasized was a Coalition Cabinet, was absolutely bound by the undertakings of its predecessors, undertakings which Italy was determined loyally to fulfil. "Italy," continued the Premier, "desires to work with her allies in the reconstruction of a better Europe," that is why Italy lost no time in accepting the invitation of the United States to attend a disarmament conference.

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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1921.

THE "MAYFLOWER" TERCENTENARY.

To-day America holds her "Mayflower" celebrations, and British sentiment may with pride associate itself with the occasion. Just over 300 years ago a little band from Plymouth put off for the new world, and after touching Holland, where some co-religionists abided, the handful of colonists pointed their craft for the Atlantic seaboard. The voyage, which occupied some months, was attended by perils premonitory of trials to come, but in December 1620 the party landed at a point which they appropriately named Plymouth. The Pilgrim Fathers "builted better than they knew." That historic cadet of an old Lancashire family, of whom America's national poet has preserved a likeness in "The Courtship of Miles Standish," and his humbler companions might well stare with amazement if they revisited the scene of their terrestrial efforts. The Mayflower pioneers, as has been said, "carried the life-spark of the largest nation on our earth." If not literally correct, the spirit of the dictum is sufficiently manifest. Directly out of the Pilgrim Fathers' settlement grew the New England States, which in the process of three centuries have expanded into the mighty republic that to-day has such a commanding voice in the destinies of the universe.

The exodus from Plymouth was born of oppression, which at later date and in different form was finally to sever the great colony from the Mother Country. The early settlers, however, gladly acknowledged themselves subjects of the British Crown, and the sailing of the Mayflower is held in affectionate remembrance by the people of the Old Country as well as by Americans, as was demonstrated last year by the pageant at the port of embarkation. Anglo-Saxons, on whichever side of the Atlantic, could not do other than experience a glow of admiration, not to say veneration, for this band of intrepid founders, hand to hand with Nature in a vast and strange land. Their exploits against redskins, disease, and the thousand and one other hindrances surrounding such a venture form a big page in the annals of romance, and have thrilled generations of adults as well as of the young. The resolution and enterprise of the colonists were proof against all obstacles, and the community grew and grew. Strictly speaking, the Mayflower heroes were not the first settlers from England. In Elizabeth's reign Raleigh took out a party to the region named in honour of the Virgin Queen. This attempt at colonisation was not successful, but some thirty years later it was renewed with effect. It is on the landing of the Mayflower pioneers, however, that Americans look with special pride as the beginning of their history. That his ancestors came over in the Mayflower is the American's boast, as it used to be the boast of the aristocrat at home that his came over with the Conqueror. Perhaps the American's is the more justifiable, for his ancestors did not come from an alien land. At any rate, to have had ancestors who came over in the Mayflower is, we take it, the hall-mark of the "100 per cent. American." First the Sparts, who, like their Bourbon friends, learned nothing and forgot nothing, did their best to alienate the colonists, and ultimately the folly of a Hanoverian monarch and certain of his Ministers, Pitt and Burke honourable exceptions, culminated in violent rupture. In these days, British and Americans have marched side by side, and it would be a fitting triumph if the year that sees the United States celebrating the Mayflower Tercentenary at the new Plymouth were also to witness the success of the armament-restriction conference at Washington.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

France and England.

There can be no question that the most important telegraphic news received on Saturday was in relation to the strained Anglo-French situation arising out of that of Upper Silesia. As we stated a few days ago there is every reason why these two great countries should continue to enjoy a friendship that has been marked by mutual sacrifice and which could be a powerful agency for maintaining the peace of Europe. We feel that on both sides motives have been imputed that do not really exist; we do not think that France wants to break the Peace Treaty or that she is animated by greed, and we do not think that Britain is keener on showing friendship to Germany than she is to France. Both countries, in their own way and according to their own lights, are trying to do that which will prove of benefit. The phrasing of the Notes which have been exchanged has been strained, but that which Rector summarised for us on Saturday and which was sent by Britain to France was candid and itself. As much as one may regret the need for such outspokenness one can legitimately welcome it because it is only by complete freedom from camouflage that we shall get back to the days in which the French and English have thought and acted as one. Let us have a frank and open statement from both sides, see where they differ and come to a sensible understanding about them. We shall never get the air cleared by secret diplomacy and the usual ways of international statesmanship; it is a matter for public opinion to settle. And we feel certain that if it could be left to such there would be a spontaneous and close amalgamation. It is no good for British politicians to accuse the French of taking isolated action and it is no use French politicians accusing the British of being pro-German. Accusations won't get us any farther. We want to get down to principles and policies and soon as these have been defined and agreed upon we shall find the other troubles dissipating. We are not prepared to assume that the principles and policies of France differ so widely from our own that we need must weaken an *entente* which has been consecrated by such a tremendous sacrifice. The cables received on Sunday indicate a happy improvement in the official attitude.

The Chinese Situation.

The Cantonese have settled their friends the Kwangsi militarists—at least, nearly so. And now, according to report, the south as a whole is turning its attention towards the north. President Sun Yat-sen, it is said, is going to organise a military campaign and for this purpose has dispatched telegrams to Szechuen, Yunnan, and Hunan. How quickly the tables have been reversed. It was only a little less than a month ago that the news was full of plans for the attacking of Kwangtung by a large number of other provinces, but those plans failed to materialise. Kwangsi was left on its own to fight a battle a little too big for it. Now that the Cantonese are in the ascendant it is quite within the realms of probability that the other neighbouring provinces will definitely break away from the inefficient Peking rule and help the Cantonese to establish a Government a little better than that ruling in the northern capital. There is talk that all the provinces south of the Yangtze will join in and if such proved to be the case the days of the Peking gang would be short indeed. The news from Changsha has been a little disquieting; mutiny has broken out and it is said that the city is looted. Changsha is a very large city—one of the largest in China—and the Ichang and Wuchang affair will look rather small in comparison if the mutiny has been on anything like a general scale. Chekiang has been at loggerheads with Peking for some time and there are good grounds for supposing that not a little confusion has been going on between Canton and that province of late. Looking at the Chinese situation as a whole there is not a lot to recommend a continuance of the present regime in Peking; the country is practically bankrupt, it is under the domination of a few war lords and there is absolutely no national cohesion. If the south—or whatever combination of forces comes in opposition to the Peking authorities—can work a change for the better then Chi-nai would

DAY BY DAY.

IT IS ONE THING TO BE TEMPTED, ANOTHER THING TO FALL.—*Sackepeare.*

The motor bus which runs from Sheung Shui station to the large native village of Un Long, New Territories, came to grief yesterday morning. It was on its way from the station with a number of passengers when, in avoiding a water buffalo, it ran down a small embankment into a paddy field. Fortunately, no one was seriously injured, but the front part of the bus was very much damaged.

For the theft of a pair of shoes, a Chinese apprentice employed at a local boiler works was sentenced this morning by Mr. R.E. Lindell to ten strokes with the rattan. A very curious procedure which the prisoner adopted, was to take away one shoe at a time, but this measure, if it were done out of a sense of precaution, proved to be useless, as he was caught whilst taking away the remaining one of the pair.

A Chinese boy, with a previous conviction for a similar offence, was sentenced by Mr. G. N. Orme at the Magistracy this morning for the theft of a suit of clothing from a matatus at Kennedy Town. The owner of the clothes, who was having a dip on the beach at the time, chased the thief into town, where he eventually caught the boy and handed him over to a constable. Sentence of three months' hard labour was indicated.

A Chinese appeared before Mr. R. E. Lindell at the Magistracy this morning in consequence of a charge preferred against him of snatching a gold ear-pick from a Chinese woman in Queen's Road Central yesterday. After pointing out the serious nature of the act, his Worship sentenced the defendant to six months' hard labour, but refused an order for application for defendant to be bailed in view of his tender age.

Some ingenuity was displayed by a burglar yesterday morning in his quest after the personal effects of the folks of a shop in Shanghai Street. Knocking off a partition in the stair case he inserted a bamboo pole with a hook attached and fished out a bundle of clothes. He was, however, not permitted to retain possession of his ill-gotten goods for long, for in going down Temple Street he was detected by a Chinese constable and searched. A pair of pliers tied very insecurely to the man's leg with a piece of string at this moment dropped out from under his trousers and gave the game completely away. A charge of larceny and with being in possession of a burglarious instrument was this morning preferred against the prisoner, and Mr. G. N. Orme, who tried the case, sentenced the man to three months' hard labour.

CRUELTY TO CHICKEN.

Tied by the Legs.

In a charge of cruelty to chicken preferred against a Chinese before Mr. R. E. Lindell at the Magistracy this morning, the prisoner, pleading not guilty, said that the chicken were so comfortably arranged in the crates that no harm could possibly happen to them. It was proved that in one crate containing eight birds, five were tied together by the legs. The other three were treated in the same way. They could hardly regain the use of their legs when freed. In the second crate four chicken were also tied together, and the prosecuting Police Officer stated that the other occupants of this crate were a live duck and two roosters.

The Magistrate asked the defendant how he would like to be tied by the legs to five or six of other Chinese. The prisoner did not fetch any reply from the defendant, who then fined \$50.

be well repaid for the sorrows that are bound to attend a forced reorganisation. The point for foreign interests to decide is, will the change now threatened be for the better? If that question is answerable in the affirmative, then we all ought to hope for its early consummation.

FALL OF TUNG YUEN.

Eye-Witness's Narrative.

Pillage, looting, rape, murder and all the atrocities of modern warfare marked the capture of Tung Yuen by the Kwangtung forces. A European eye-witness has given a *Telegraph* reporter a thrilling and graphic account of what occurred during the occupation of the city by the Kwangtung troops and his story, though somewhat nauseous in parts, makes interesting reading.

The only serious fighting that has occurred on the West River was at Tung Yuen. Here there was a battle that lasted for eleven days and the casualties must have numbered over a thousand. The city was taken from the Kwangsi forces by the Kwangtung troops no less than three times before the latter were able to hold it and the fighting was terrible. The city was bombarded for three days by a Kwangtung hydroplane, which flew from Wuchow, a distance of thirty miles but, with the exception of the casualties caused by the sinking in the river of two boats laden with soldiers, there was little damage done, the aviators not attempting to destroy any property.

With the taking of the Tung Yuen there was the plundering of the place. Wealthy residents were held up at the point of the rifle and forced to conduct the soldiers to their treasure, which they had buried in anticipation of the fall of the city. One of the richest men in Tung Yuen was held up on no less than three different occasions. To the first squad of soldiers who stopped him he gave \$1,000, and to the second squad he gave \$2,000, but the third time he was held up he was compelled to conduct the party to his cellar, where the floor was ripped up and all his wealth discovered. Altogether the soldiers took from him over \$20,000 and left him without a cent. They also took away the unfortunate man's clothes.

Tearing down the doors of the houses and shops, the invaders cleaned places of business and dwellings right out. All the rice and other food-stuffs were taken and anything else on which they could lay their hands. What they were unable to carry away, such as heavy furniture they broke up. All the girls between the ages of 12 and 30 were taken from their homes and were divided up between the men, four girls to a dozen soldiers. To what indignities and tortures these girls were put it is easy to guess. The dead bodies of many were found the next day—they had been raped to death.

There are probably now between twelve and fifteen thousand unhappy people in that devastated area without rice or food of any kind. No supplies can come from either down or up river—they are simply cut off—and if these unfortunate are not taken care of within a few days there is nothing but starvation ahead of them. Some relief work is being done by the Wuchow Chamber of Commerce, who are distributing rice, and the Tung Wah Hospital in Hongkong also are doing all in their power to assist the people of Tung Yuen. This is the only district where there is any distress.

The Kwangtung forces have taken all the cities on the West River past Tung Yuen without fighting of any serious nature and by now they probably occupy Nanning.

Trade and boat traffic should be resumed in about a week, and this opening-up of trade will enable the people to get supplies and relief from other districts. Wuchow is now beginning to open up and conditions are becoming normal again. Business for the last five weeks has been stagnated.

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THE BALL GAME.

An Unabridged Description.

(CONTRIBUTED)

Playing like a bunch of indigent saxophone players, the Hongkong baseball team handed the bacon rine an everythin' else to the Rial nine Saturday afternoon, 21 to 9. It wasn't baseball, it was slaughter.

With three regular players out of the lineup because of illness, the locals at the last minute presented a patched-up team that displayed none of the dash and aggressiveness that has characterized their play in recent games and although they were able to stem the tide of the Rial batters for five innings, the sixth and seventh frames saw the destroyer boys hitting the ball with a viciousness that broke through the morale of the Hongkongites, the gods securing twelve runs in these two innings.

The sailors started off in the first inning with one down Alarcon got a life of Potter's poor peg to first, but was caught off second, Appel to White. Then with two out Weilmunster reached first, stole second and scored when McLaurie ripped off a slashing drive to right field, which Brown first misjudged and then allowed to roll past him, McLaurie completing the circuit before the ball could be returned.

The third inning saw another score, when Crisostomo hit safely, advanced on Alarcon's infield out and scored on Weilmunster's second safe hit. McLaurie fanned and Thompson closed the inning by grounding out to first.

Isrigg started things rolling in the fourth with a safe hit, and crossed the plate on two costly infield errors in the fifth Weilmunster was passed on four wide ones, and ambled home when McLaurie leaned on one for a clean home run.

Up to this point it was anybody's game, the locals leading 9 to 7, but two hits, two errors and Weilmunster's home run to right field netted four runs, giving the Rial the lead, and in the seventh inning a fusillade of hits coupled with ridiculous fielding gave the gods eight more scores.

The final run came in the eighth when Rapadio cracked out a three bagger and scored on Crisostomo's infield out.

The locals started their scoring in the second inning. Brown, Lasher and Murray each walked filling the bases, Appel forced Lasher, Brown scoring and Potter reached first when his infield hit forced Murray. White drew a base on balls and with two on base Lake hit a home run along the left field foul line scoring three runs, putting the locals in the lead 5 to 2.

Appel reached first on Alarcon's error in the fourth, stole second and scored on Potter's single. Potter stole second and third and scored on Lake's infield tap.

The locals did their final scoring in the fifth. Fetterly drew a base on balls, Lasher singled and both scored on Appel's double.

The playing of McLaurie and Weilmunster were outstanding features of a game that was decidedly poorly played. A return game is scheduled with the "174" in two weeks.

Following is the box score:—

	R	B	E	H	P	O	A	E
Rial	21	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crisostomo, 2b	6	2	1	4	1	0	0	0
Alarcon, ss	5	2	1	0	4	0	0	0
Weilmunster, cf	5	4	3	1	0	0	0	0
McLaurie, lf	6	2	3	4	1	0	0	0
Thompson, lb	5	2	1	9	0	0	0	0
Harry, 3b	5	1	1	3	4	2	0	0
Isrigg, rf	5	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
Villalez, c	6	2	2	5	1	1	0	0
Rapadio, p	5	3	1	1	7	0	0	0
	48	20	14	27	17	3	0	0

HONGKONG. AB R H P O A E
Potter, 3b .5 2 1 3 3 2
White, ss .3 1 1 3 2 2
Lake, lb .4 1 1 1 1 0
Daugherty, lf .5 0 1 4 0 1
Koch, c .5 0 0 5 1 0
Brown, rf .0 0 0 0 0 1
Fetterly, rf .3 2 0 0 0 1
Lasher, 2b .4 1 1 1 0 0
Murray, cf .4 0 0 0 0 2
Appel, p .4 2 2 0 10 1

Summary: Two base hits, Appel, Isrigg, Thompson McLaurie; Three base hits, Lake, McLaurie, Weilmunster; 2; Struck out, by Appel, 4; by Rapadio 4; Bases on balls, off Appel, 4, off Rapadio, 7. Time of game 1 hour, 35 minutes. Umpire, Dr. Urquhart.

CHINESE STUDENTS FOR LYONS. The Kwangtung Educational Association is planning to send 700 Cantonese students to the University of Lyons, states the Chinese press.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph".)

Acknowledgments.

Sir,—Re your report of the entertainment given by the children of the Victoria British School at the Tai Koo Club Hall on July 29th, I should like to point out that the credit for the training of the children in the act from "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was entirely due to Mrs. Ford, that the Grecian dancing was due to the persevering efforts of Miss McDonald, and "The Sleeping Beauty" would not have been the success it was had it not been for the trouble Mrs. Brown took in training the children's voices.

In fact the whole staff, including Mrs. E. M. Clarke, the head mistress, rendered every assistance.

Yours, etc.,

K. SHAFTAIN.

Victoria British School, August 1, 1921.

PAKHOI'S TROUBLES.

Bandits and Typhoon.

Our Pakhoi correspondent writing under date 28th. July, says:—

Since my last notes gangs of bandits have been very active in this territory. Several junks landed hundreds of pirates at a place named Ko Sa Leung, some four miles to the east of Pakhoi. They occupied the surrounding villages, driving out the people, kidnapping their women folk, plundering their homes and stealing their cattle. These people came to Pakhoi with the information, whereupon troops were sent out who attacked the pirates, killing a number and driving the remainder back to their boats. Three pirates were taken prisoners and shot. On the 20th. July these pirates returned and ravaged themselves on the village people of whom 30 are reported to have been killed and their homes burned. On the same day the news reached here that a large number of bandits had taken up a position outside Linchow city. Between that date and Saturday July 23, they entered the city, plundered two pawnshops and burned another outside the city walls. On their way to Pakhoi they looted the town named Kan Lai. On Sunday, July 24th, this gang of bandits attacked the Kwangtung troops, six miles eastward of Pakhoi. It is estimated that 2,000 Kwangtung troops were engaged, including more than one thousand which were landed from three naval boats the previous night. In spite of this force, however, the bandits reached within two miles of Pakhoi by nine o'clock the following morning, when they were compelled to withdraw owing to shortage of ammunition. It was fortunate for Pakhoi that these men were repulsed as undoubtedly their only object was to loot the city. The Kwangtung troops themselves said that the marauders would have entered Pakhoi in a few hours more as some of the Kwangtung troops had already taken to the water in junks. This same gang of bandits, a few days ago, plundered a town on Po, situated to the north of the Lui Chow prefecture, and again arrived outside Lin Chow city with over 300 coolie loads of loot. The gang is mostly made up of Yunnanese troops which have been dismissed by Kwangtung. Among them also are Kwangsi and Kwangtung troops and several well-known Kwangtung bandits. The On Po people say that when they plundered their town they were over 2,000 strong.

Latest reports state that the bandits have withdrawn from Linchow city and gone northwards towards the Kwangsi border, taking with them 60 women and a large number of men from the city to carry their loot.

DISASTROUS TYPHOON. On July 25 a terrific typhoon swept Pakhoi and the damage was very serious. It is safe to say that not a single building has escaped some damage. Whole streets of houses have been stripped of their roofs and some hundreds of Chinese shacks have been completely demolished, including many mainly built of brick. Structures which have weathered previous typhoons succumbed to this one. Repairs at the moment are impossible as neither bricks, lime, nor tiles are obtainable owing to the unsettled state of this part of the country.

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ON THE WATERFRONT.

Prominent Passengers Arrive on Kashmir.

The P. and O. liner Kashmir arrived at Hongkong yesterday morning from London and Antwerp with 70 passengers and about 1,700 tons of general cargo. There were 22 passengers and 500 tons of freight for this port, the principal item of the latter being 350 steel girders from Antwerp. After loading cargo and taking in 3,000 tons of bunker coal supplies at the Continental port the Kashmir sailed from London on June 24 for the Far East. The vessel had an uneventful voyage and made good time on the passage, arriving off Green Island on Saturday night.

The Kashmir brought 287 bags of mail from London on June 30 and therefore came round in a month, a very notable performance these days. Before the Kashmir left London orders were received that she would take the Far Eastern mails to their destination by water without transshipment overland as is customary. At Aden the Kashmir waited 30 hours for the steamer Morea to arrive from Marseilles with the mails for the Straits, China and Japan. Instead of sending the mail overland by way of India it was retained on board for a reason unknown on the vessel. The Straits bags were landed at Penang in 23 days after forwarding from London, two or three days ahead of the usual time it takes on the route through India. And, of course, they reached here in quicker time too.

There were many prominent passengers on the Kashmir for Hongkong.

Capt. Harold E. Sullivan, D.S.O., has arrived here to join the light cruiser Curlew, whose command is vacant by the preferment of Capt. W. M. James, C.B., to the cruiser Hawkins, the flagship of the commander-in-chief on the China Station. Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Duff, K.C.B., to whom he will become flag captain and chief-of-staff. Capt. Sullivan was serving at the armistice in command of the depot ship Woodwich, and in command of the destroyer flotilla attached to her. At the battle of Jutland he was second-in-command of the 11th flotilla, and was awarded the D.S.O. for his able handling of his half-flotilla.

Lieut. T. R. Beatty returned to Hongkong to rejoin H. M. S. Magnolia.

Mr. H. Johnstone, a wireless specialist, has come to take an appointment at the Stonecutters Island Station.

Mr. and Mrs. P. O. Butler and family are returning to Formosa, where Mr. Butler is H. B. M. Consul.

Capt. H. M. Catley, who is proceeding to Shanghai as an officer of the Chinese Labour Corps and only recently was demobilised from the Army of Occupation in Germany.

Engineer-Captain H. S. Garwood O.B.E., has arrived at Hongkong to join one of the naval ships.

Mr. H. Johnstone, accompanied by Mrs. Johnstone and his sister, Miss J. Johnstone, is returning to Peking, where he is connected with the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Mr. A. G. M. Ogden, British Vice-Consul at Tientsin, is on his way back to his post.

Mr. H. R. Buckland and Mrs. Buckland arrived from Singapore. Mr. Buckland has been transferred to the Hongkong staff of the E.E.A. and China Telegraph Co.

Cargoes Arrived.

The Blue Funnel steamer Keeman arrived at Hongkong this morning from Liverpool with 360 tons of general freight.

The Dodwell Line steamer Bolton Castle, from Boston and New York, arrived here on Saturday with 353 tons of assorted merchandise, including several motor cars for Hongkong and a number of railway carriage beds for transshipment to Haiphong.

The Danish motorship Africa came into port this morning from Copenhagen, bringing 650 tons of cargo for local discharge. There are on board 4,800 tons for Shanghai and Japan.

The Glen Line motorship Glenade also is discharging about 350 tons of European freight here to-day.

Italian Freighter in Port.

The Lloyd Triestino freighter Cilicia arrived at Hongkong on Saturday from Trieste, Venice, Brindisi and waypoints. She had in her hold 462 tons for Hongkong and 100 tons for Shanghai & Japan all of which will be discharged here as the vessel has been chartered for a special cargo, it is understood. The Cilicia

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STATION HOTEL BURGLARY.

European Lady Robbed

A waterproof and a quantity of jewellery of the value of \$376 were stolen from a room occupied by Mrs. Tarby at the Station Hotel Kowloon, early on Saturday morning. Soon afterwards a constable intercepted a man in Canton Street and, on a search being made, the missing valuables and the waterproof were found on him. He confessed to having entered the Hotel by climbing the verandah and to stealing the jewellery which were left on the lady's dressing table. Charged before the Magistrate (Mr. G. N. Orme) this morning the thief was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

is one of the former Austrian Lloyd steamers, her old name being Maria Talerie. With a number of other ships of the Austrian company she was handed over to the Italian company as part of the spoils of war.

Silver State Arrives.

"A splendid voyage" was the reply given by both passengers and officers to a Telegraph reporter's questioning as to how the Admiral Line's new Shipping Board steamer Silver State behaved on her maiden voyage from Seattle to Far Eastern ports. The vessel arrived at Hongkong yesterday afternoon, with 45 saloon and 173 steerage passengers and a total of 1,183 tons of general freight. There are 15 passengers booked through to Manila and 600 tons of her cargo is going on too. The vessel brought 381 bags of mail from the Pacific Coast and waypoints.

Notable among the passengers on board were—Mrs. William Bowden-Smith, accompanied by Miss Edith M. G. Berners, who returned to her home in Hongkong from Shanghai; Lieut.-Col. MacGregor Greer, who returned from Shanghai; and Misses R. M. and E. M. Xavier, from Shanghai.

Leaving Seattle on July 9 the Silver State made her passage across the Pacific in good time and arrived at Yokohama 18 hours ahead of her schedule. The average speed was well over 17 knots, and the vessel was running at her economical mileage. The vessel is a great improvement on her predecessors in every way. She underwent considerable alteration, before she left the builders' hands at Newport News, after the first ships had developed defects and were seen to be unsuitable for the tropical trade on their maiden voyages. There was no hitch in any department, it was said, and officials of the line are well pleased with the Silver State. Everything was in such smooth-running order that Messrs. J. J. Gorman and G. J. McCarthy, of the head office of the Admiral Line at Shanghai, did not deem it necessary to continue their inspection of the vessel in service, and they did not come on to Hongkong as they intended to do.

The Silver State is commanded by Capt. E. P. Bartlett.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY

A barrister was recently pulled up by a judge of the High Court at Home for addressing himself specially in a breach of promise case to three feminine members of a jury. The judge took the opportunity of remarking that this was contrary to sound practice and that counsel must always address a jury collectively. That may be so in theory, but it is on record that some of the most successful advocates have actually taken the opposite course, and have even laid down rules for aspirants that are based on a policy of differentiation. Scarcely indeed, declared that his own success was mainly due to his habit of "seldom addressing the jury collectively, but of selecting one or two of them, generally one and by no means the foreman, with whom he reasoned on the subject as best he could, placing himself, as it were in mental communication with him, and going on until he appeared to have convinced him." An advocate of our own days has declared that he mentally divided the jury into three "squads," and from the most favourable of these squads he would go on to pick out one individual. "He is somewhat flattered," and in the jury room you will have at least one advocate in your favour; and jurymen are very like sheep—they follow their leader."

Hawkins was a great hand at picking out an individual on the jury, as in the famous case of the Frimley prize fight, when the jury included a Quaker in Quaker garb. Hawkins left the rest of the jury alone and concentrated on the Quaker, the point being whether the man in the dock was the same man who had taken part in the prize fight. Hawkins declared that identification was impossible, and asked the Quaker whether anyone would recognise him were he to strip off his sad garb and present himself in the exquisite clothing of the prize-fighter. And, in spite of the judge, Hawkins won.

According to a French contemporary, the Louvre possesses a spurious Turner, presented by an eccentric collector, Camille Groult, who died about twenty years ago. It seems that Groult had some more or less dubious paintings in his collection as well as many masterpieces whose authenticity could not be questioned. He was a touchy old gentleman, and shortly before his death picked a quarrel with both the Paris Municipal Council and with the authorities of the Louvre. He had previously given the Louvre the doubtful Turner, flanked by two Sir Thomas Lawrence, and these were gratefully accepted and hung, the authorities hoping eventually to inherit the greater part of Groult's collection. In this time of his death Groult was still at daggers drawn with them. The Turner he gave remains on show in the Louvre, and apparently experts are divided as to whether or not it is genuine. If it is a Turner, it cannot be classed among his best, but if it is not his work it is a very fair imitation of it. At all events it is a picture which has both quality and charm.

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COOLIE SUES MISTRESS.

Unsuccessful Claim for Wages.

Mrs. F. Morrison, of 49 Hollywood Road, was sued by Cheong Lam, a house coolie, at the Summary Court before Mr. Justice Wood on Saturday to recover \$21, said to represent wages due to him for a period of one month and five days.

The plaintiff's case was that his wages were \$18 per month. On June 19 he was given a month's pay, less \$3 and on July 3 defendant dismissed him without notice. Subsequently at the police station Mrs. Morrison offered to pay him half a month's wages but he refused it as it was not enough.

Cross-examined by Mr. D. H. Blake, who appeared for the

defence, the plaintiff said that several times he asked for the \$3 and Mrs. Morrison refused to give it to him. On July 3 when he asked for the \$3 defendant told him to go away and see the police about it. He took that as a dismissal.

Mr. Blake submitted that on July 3 defendant went to see Mrs. Morrison when she was in bed and demanded his wages up to date. Defendant told him to go away and he went straight off to the police station.

His Honour (Mr. Justice Wood) held that the plaintiff had not actually been dismissed and gave judgment for the defendant, an amount of \$3 to be credited to the plaintiff against the costs of the suit.

TUNGSTON IN KIANGSI.
The Government has decided to monopolize the tungsten output of Kiangsi.

CAMERA NEWS



Here are shown Egyptians gathered in front of the home of Premier Adly Pasha during the recent trouble in Cairo.



This is the latest picture of Queen Wilhelmina of Holland. It was taken while she was visiting Livorno.



Babies interest Queen Mary more than anything else in the world. She pays a great deal of attention to hospitals. Here she is at Mothers' Hospital, London, which she officially opened the other day.



The Duke of Marlborough has married Miss Gladys Deacon, of Boston. The Duke was divorced in November last.



Miss Gladys Deacon, the new Duchess of Marlborough.



THE CONGO MEMORIAL.

The beautiful Congo Memorial, which was recently unveiled in Brussels by the King and Queen of Belgium. It took Baron Vincke 10 years to complete it.

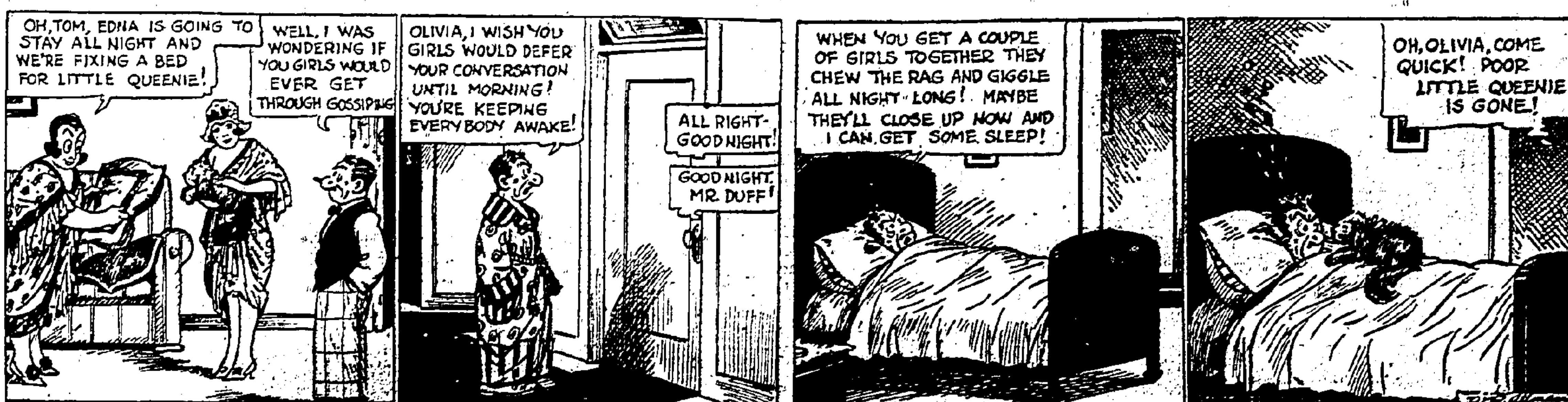


Paul Journee, French heavyweight, landing hard left to Carpentiers' body in training bout.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS

It Was a Hard Night for Tom—

BY ALLMAN



GEORGE HO
/Manager.
Hongkong, 17th May 1921.

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E. Asia	Aug. 15	Aug. 5	E. France	Aug. 13	Aug. 19
E. Russia	Aug. 15	Aug. 5	E. France	Aug. 13	Aug. 19
Monteagle	Aug. 23	Sept. 10	Metra	Sept. 23	Oct. 21
E. Asia	Sept. 15	Oct. 3	E. France	Oct. 13	Oct. 23
E. Japan	Sept. 20	Oct. 8	E. France	Oct. 18	Oct. 28
E. Russia	Oct. 13	Oct. 31	Metra	Nov. 11	Nov. 20
Monteagle	Oct. 20	Nov. 19	E. Britain	Nov. 26	Dec. 4

Other Atlantic Sailings every few days to Liverpool, London, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp & Havre.

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PERSIA M.	9,000	Aug. 2	22,000	Sept. 9	Sept. 9
TAIYO M.	22,000	Aug. 12	20,000	Sept. 20	Sept. 20
SIBERIA M.	20,000	Aug. 27	22,000	Oct. 2	Oct. 2

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Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
GINYO MARU	16,500	Aug. 16th
ANYO MARU	18,700	Sept. 25th

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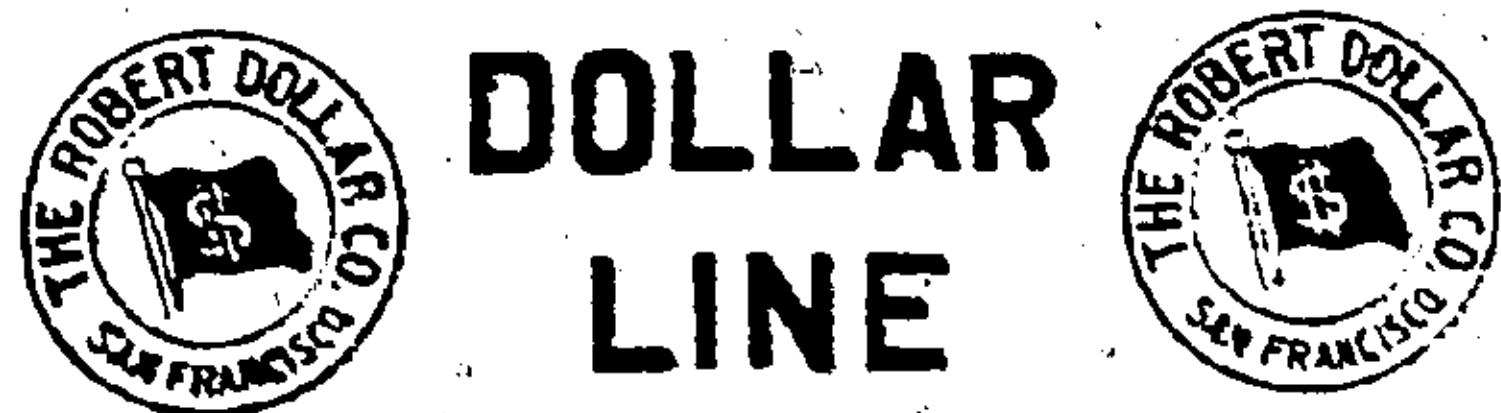
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Silver State	For Manila	Aug. 2	Sept. 2
Silver State	For Manila	Aug. 13	Sept. 13
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Keystone State	For Manila	Sept. 2	Sept. 22
Wenatchee	For Manila	Oct. 2	Oct. 22

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TJISONDARI	September	Rotterdam & Hamburg	25th Sept.
ALDERAMIN	October	Rotterdam & Hamburg	24th Oct.
BOERDE	November	Amsterdam & Hamburg	10th Nov.

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The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here—

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Miss Haber Hongkong Hotel, from Amoy.

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S.S. Hsinchang, from Shanghai.

Hongkong Hotel, from Kobe.

Rapley Hwahchieh Reny, from Shanghai.

Hakori, from Tokio.

Yuwoochong, from Shanghai.

0691, from Hankow.

Manfayung Bonham Street East, from Kobe.

Tongkee No Kwongrendong Street, from Kobe.

Chuncheuan, from Shanghai.

TH. KRING.

Superintendent.

Hongkong, July 25, 1921.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRAL-ASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.

Katherine Layauze King Edward Hotel, from Manila.

George Taylor Cerpique American, from Oxnardal.

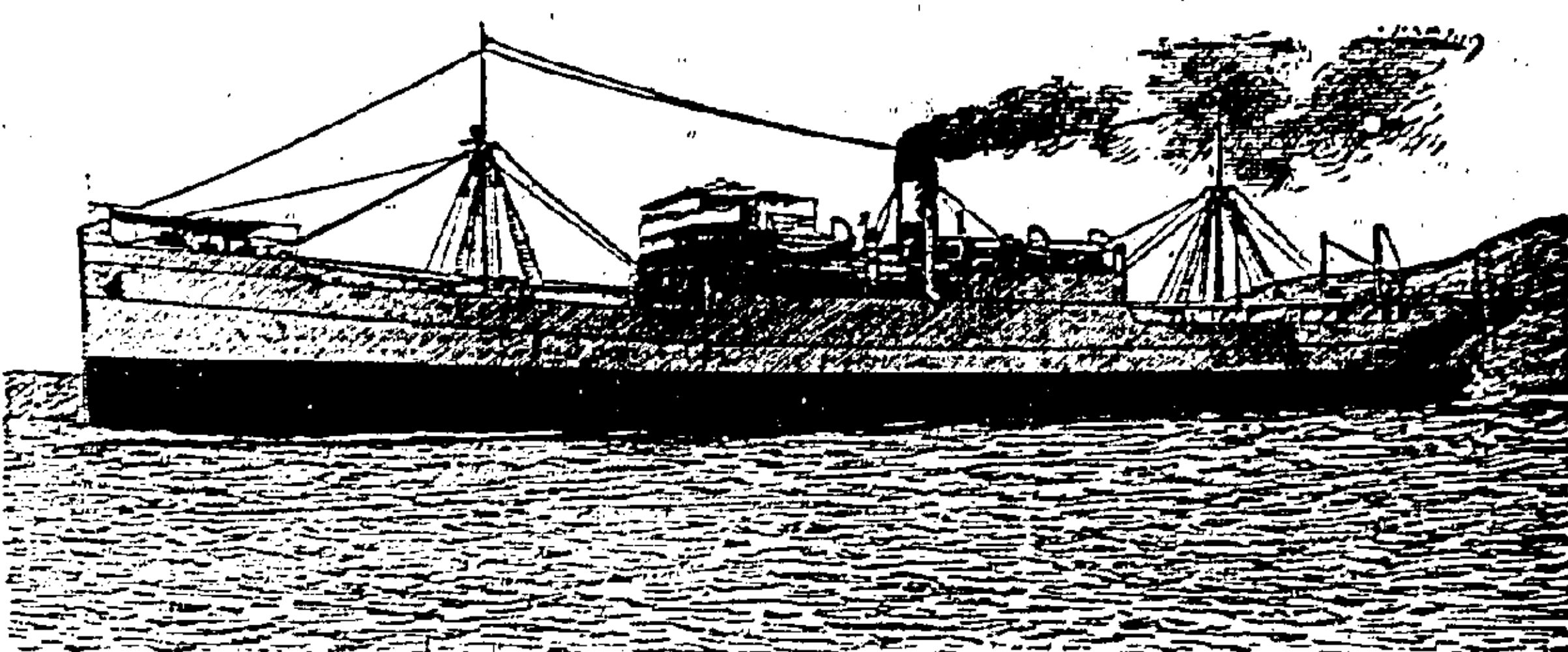
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S.S.	Tons	From Hong-kong (about)	Destination
KALYAN	9,000	6th Aug.	Miles, London & Antwerp.
MANELA	7,200	23rd Aug.	Miles, London & Antwerp.
DUNERA	5,400	19th Aug.	S'pore, Colombo & S'bay.
KASHMIR	9,000	2nd Sept.	Miles, London & Antwerp.
RYBER	9,000	16th Sept.	Miles, London & Antwerp.

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S.S.	Tons	From Hong-kong (about)	Destination
ST. ALBANS	4,500	22nd Aug.	Melbourne via Manila, Thurel Island, Townsville, Brisbane and Sydney.
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SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

S.S.	Tons	From Hong-kong (about)	Destination
KASHMIR	9,000	1 Aug. 9 a.m.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Y'ham.
ST. ALBANS	4,500	2nd Aug.	Yokohama direct.
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YOKOHAMA MARU ... Thursday, 4th Aug. at 11 a.m.

KLEIST ... Sunday, 14th Aug. at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG, MARSEILLES, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

TOTTORI MARU ... Latter half of August.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Suez.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thurel Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

AKI MARU ... Tuesday, 16th Aug. at 11 a.m.

TANGO MARU ... Tuesday, 20th Sept. at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK VIA PANAMA.

LYONS MARU ... Thursday, 18th August.

TAKAOKA MARU ... Thursday, 25th August.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

KANAGAWA MARU ... Friday, 16th September.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

HAKATA MARU ... Monday, 14th August.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

HAKODATE MARU ... Saturday, 6th August.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

TANGO MARU ... Friday, 19th Aug. at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

NAGASO MARU ... Wednesday, 3rd August.

KITANO MARU ... Thursday, 18th Aug. at 11 a.m.

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Tjitaroom	Java	3rd Aug.	7th Aug.	Japan
Tjikini	Java	6th Aug.	10th Aug.	Shanghai
Tjiluwong	Hongkong	loading	11th Aug.	Belawan
Tjilhoet	Japan	8th Aug.	17th Aug.	Deli/Java
		17th Aug.	20th Aug.	Java

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

ALSO OPERATING

JAVA PACIFIC LIJN. NEXT SAILING.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjikembang	Java	23rd July	6th Aug.	San Francisco.

Through Bills of Lading issued to U.S.A. and Canadian Overland Points.

For Freight and Passage apply to the

Java-China-Japan Lijn.

Telephone No. 1574.

York Buildings.

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK & BOSTON FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ.

S.S. "BOLTON CASTLE"

Sailing on or about 2nd August.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading for Levant, Black Sea and Danube Ports.

FIUME having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

For BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.

Via Singapore, Penang and Colombo.

S.S. "TRIESTE" End of August.

FOR SHANGHAI.

S.S. "TRIESTE" Sailing Middle of August.

Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to

From Colombo for South African Ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Telephone 1030.

Agents.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS. SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer	Arrives Hongkong from Australia	Leaves Hongkong for Australia
CHANGSHA	In Hongkong	In Hongkong

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight and Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 35.

Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO. (LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

Steamer	Sailing
"KASAMA"	12th August.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

6 to REISS & Co. Canton General Agents.

GLEN AND SHIRE

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U.K., STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN Service.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hongkong.
M.V. "GLENADE"	31st July.
"GLENARIFFE"	21st Aug.
"GLENARA"	4th Sept.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong.	Discharges.
M.V. "GLENAMOY"	1st Aug. GLASGOW, L'DON & ROTTERDAM	
"GLENADE"	1st Sept. GENOA, LONDON & HAMBURG	
"GLENARIFFE"	26th Sept. GLASGOW & ROTTERDAM	

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

AGENTS: THE GLEN LINE, LTD.

Telephone No. 215, sub-ex. 23 and 3696.

CHINA-AUSTRALIA MAIL S.S. LINE.

FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA & SANDAKAN.

S.S. "VICTORIA" Sailing on or about the 20th Aug.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S.S. CO. LTD.

Agents

Tel. 3307.

113, Connaught Road Central.

COASTAL SHIPPING.

INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
HAIPHONG via Hoihow	Tatsane	Tues. 2nd Aug. at 8 a.m.
BANGKOK via Swatow	Fooshing	Tues. 2nd Aug. at 10 a.m.
ROBE via S'hai & Moji	Yatsine	Tues. 2nd Aug. at 3 p.m.
S'hai & T'ian via S'ow	Choyang	Wed. 3rd Aug. at noon.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Kumsang	Wed. 3rd Aug. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Walshing	Fri. 5th Aug. at noon.
MANILA	Loongang	Fri. 5th Aug. at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Tues. 9th Aug. at noon.

CALCUTTA LINE—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; Return from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light & Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued all to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 ton steamers "HINSANG" & "YANNIS", both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to Nov. between H'kong & Tientsin calling at Waihaiwei & Cholon.

BANGKOK LINE—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by four steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "KUMSANG" will be despatched on or about Wednesday, 3rd Aug. at 3 p.m. for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA. Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETENHAM & MADRAS & DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamers	To Sail
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Chengtu	2nd Aug. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Shinkang	2nd Aug. at noon.
W'WEI, CHEFOO & TSING Kueichow	Shinkang	3rd Aug. at 4 p.m.
H'HOW, P'HOI & H'PHONG Kailong	Shinkang	4th Aug. at 9 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Soochow	4th Aug. at noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Shinyang	6th Aug. at 4 p.m.
S'hai & NEWCHWANG	Ichang	6th Aug. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Szechuen	9th Aug. at noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (twice weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze, and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from E'kok via S'ow. For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 35.

Agents.

Hongkong Aug. 1, 1921.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

For Swatow, Amoy and Foochow and Returns.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships	Captain	Leaving
Haiching	A. H. Stewart	TUES. 2nd Aug. at 1 p.m.
Haikong	W. Couper	FRI. 5th Aug. at 3 p.m.
Haikong	W. C. Passmore	TUES. 9th Aug. at 3 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Co's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA.

The South Sea Mail S.S. Co. (Ltd.)

Regular freight and passenger service between

JAPAN HONGKONG & JAVA.

Sailings subject to alteration.

FOR JAVA.

Ports of call:—Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya, Macassar and Balikpapan.

S.S. "Samarang Maru" ... Sailing on or about 21st Aug.

FOR JAPAN.

Ports of call:—Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.

S.S. "Borneo Maru" ... Sailing on or about 9th August.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodations, and are fitted with Electric Light, Fans and Wireless Telegraphy. For further particulars please apply to—

K. SUZUKI,

Manager.

No. 5, Queen's Road Central.

SHIPPING NEWS.

JAPAN'S IMPORTS.

The British Empire and the United States divide between them almost equally the task of satisfying more than two-thirds of Japan's commercial requirements, while the whole of the continent of

PANAMA CANAL.

An alien entering the Panama Canal Zone need not now present a passport vided by an American Consul; nor need the master of a vessel passing through the Panama Canal present the crew list also vided by an American Consul.

DONATION OF £1,000.

At the annual general meeting of the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Company, Ltd., the company maintained its reputation as a generous subscriber to deserving charities by allotting the sum of one thousand pounds sterling to the Sailors' War Orphans' Fund.

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET.

The Russian Volunteer Fleet was making preparations for the resumption of the Tsuruga-Vladivostok combine by placing on it the passenger and cargo ship Kishineff, of 2,000 tons. It is reported by the Japanese Press, however, that it has given up that project for the present. The recent political changes in Siberia and the lowering by the South Manchuria Railway Company of its freight rates have caused Manchuria's soy beans and bean cake to go to Dairen, while owing to the past in the Vladivostok district not very many passengers can be obtained.

RAISING SUNKEN VESSELS.

The method adopted by the Neale Ship-raising Association, Ltd., of raising sunken vessels was demonstrated in Newcastle recently, in the presence of a company of shipowners and others interested in shipping. The principle of the invention consists in sending down to a wreck a couple of pontoons on which there is a conning tower containing four men. The pontoons are fitted with powerful lights to locate the wreck and to help to manoeuvre the pontoons on each side of the wreck. Once this has been done the lights are switched off and the whole power diverted to a number of electromagnets placed alongside each pontoon. A single magnet has a lifting power of 35 tons, and there are 200 magnets on a full-sized pontoon. When the pontoons are made buoyant they rise slowly to the surface, raising between them the wrecked vessel. By means of this invention vessels can be located and raised from a depth of 600 ft., and one of the advantages claimed for it is that it goes below divers' depths.

HARBOUR POLLUTION BY OIL.

There has been a further development in the United Kingdom in the situation as between shipowners and the important harbour authorities on the question of the pollution of harbours by oily water. It will be recalled that the matter was referred by the Shipowners' Parliamentary Committee to a Sub-Committee in order that they might confer with representatives of the port and harbour authorities on the subject. A fully representative meeting took place on May 27 at the House of Commons, when it was arranged that the Dock and Harbour Authorities' Association should consult with the principal port authorities, and ascertain whether they would be willing to provide, either themselves or by contract, receptacles in harbours for receiving oily water. We learn that the shipowners, after a full discussion, were confirmed in the opinion that the attitude taken up by themselves through the Chamber of Shipping and the Liverpool Steamship Owners' Association on this matter was the only right one. They expressed the hope that the more important ports would comply, and that it would achieve the object desired. They also informed the Dock and Harbour representatives that shipowners must oppose any Bill proposed by the Port and Harbour Authorities which did not meet the objections which shipowners felt. Further, that the shipowners must, having regard to the danger to shipping, hold themselves free either to urge the Board of Trade to introduce suitable legislation or themselves promote a Bill to deal with the matter. In the meantime, it was hoped that the proposed scheme of improvement would be tried and would lead to a satisfactory solution of the difficulty. With the ever increasing number of oil-carrying and oil-burning vessels visiting Far Eastern ports, the various harbour authorities in these parts will soon seriously have to face and deal with the same problem.

